

## Panel's Report on Beirut Attack Assails 'Errors' by U.S. Officers

By Joel Brinkley  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Armed Services Subcommittee on Investigations, which investigated the bombing of the U.S. Marine compound in Beirut, has concluded that "very serious errors in judgment" by officers on the ground and up through the chain of command had left the marines vulnerable to attack.

Colonel Timothy J. Geraghty, commander of the Marine unit in

Beirut when the bombing occurred, "bears the principal responsibility," according to the panel, the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Investigations.

Its report said that General Paul X. Kelley, the Marine Corps commandant, provided testimony that was "inaccurate, erroneous and misleading" when he testified before the full Armed Services Committee in November.

Members of the subcommittee said that General Kelley gave them

inaccurate information about rules of engagement under which sentries carried unloaded weapons.

The gate outside the Marine compound, probably the most important element in the marines' physical defenses, "was most assuredly open that morning," according to the summary of subcommittee findings.

"In the strongest terms," the panel urged that the Reagan administration review its policy in Lebanon in see whether the marines ought to be withdrawn. Continued deployment, the summary of the subcommittee report said, "will almost certainly lead to further casualties."

The explosion at the Marine compound on Oct. 23 killed 241 servicemen. In the incident, the attacker rammed a truck through the marines' defenses and into the headquarters building, where it exploded.

The subcommittee report is advisory in nature and is not subject to approval by the full committee.

At two o'clock on Monday, the committee's chairman, Representative William Nichols, Democrat of Alabama, and the ranking minority member, Representative Larry J. Hopkins, Republican of Kentucky, discussed the subcommittee's findings and released a summary of the conclusions on which the subcommittee members had agreed. These were among the conclusions:

- The marines were given a nearly impossible mission for which they were not trained or suited.
- The marines' security precautions were inadequate, and their compound probably was not adequately protected even against car bombings.
- Responsibility for the inadequate security rested not only with the Marine command in Beirut but with the admirals and generals up the military chain of command. The latter "didn't review the marines' posture and failed to exercise sufficient oversight," Mr. Hopkins said.

- The marines received a great deal of intelligence information on possible terrorist attacks, but had no one adequately trained to interpret it. The admirals and general above the marines should have provided such a trained intelligence officer.
- The Marine commanders should have considered the possibility that they would be attacked by a terrorist driving a truck, especially since an intelligence survey last summer recommended that trucks be searched for explosives.

- The higher "policy-making authority" in Washington "must also be held to account" for adopting a policy that made inadequate protection inevitable.
- Mr. Hopkins was even harsher in his criticism than the language of the report.

"The people in the Middle East have been fighting since the days of Abraham," he said. "Asking our marines to stop the fighting there is like trying to change the course of Niagara Falls with a bucket."

A Defense Department commission that is conducting a separate investigation of the bombing found that the marines' security was not adequate when commission members visited the Marine compound several weeks after the bombing, according to officials familiar with the visit.

The commission, headed by retired Admiral Robert L.J. Long, is expected to complete its investigation later this week.

The House group spent about six weeks on its study and interviewed more than 40 witnesses, most of them in closed session, Mr. Nichols said. Ten of the 14 subcommittee members visited Beirut.

Mr. Hopkins, reading from the draft, said, "We feel very serious about this." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



A Palestinian woman is comforted by a friend in Tripoli as PLO guerrillas are evacuated.

## The Hazards of Defending Solidarity

Lawyers Fight On Despite Problems Posed by Regime

By Dan Fisher  
Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — They have been described as the most important Polish political trials in 25 years, but ironically, one of the top political defense attorneys in the nation will be answering questions rather than asking them.

Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki, the dean of a tiny group of Polish lawyers who have made a career of handling political defendants, has been put on the government list of witnesses in the pending trials of 11 leaders and advisers of Solidarity, the outlawed trade union.

The action effectively bars Mr. Sila-Nowicki from playing his customary role.

To make sure that he is neutralized, the government can also use a regulation that disqualifies lawyers over 70 from practicing their profession without special permission.

Mr. Sila-Nowicki turned 70 in October.

But, as he noted in an interview, although the group of Polish political attorneys may be small, "there has never been a shortage of lawyers to do this work."

The imposition of martial law in December 1981 and the stream of trials against Solidarity activists have made national heroes of the few dozen men who regularly defend them. Their summations in political cases are printed in the underground press.

For some younger attorneys who had previously worked only on the fringes of such cases, martial law was a personal watershed, inspiring them to specialize in political trials.

Examples include Piotr Andrejewski and Wieslaw Jozanski, two of the attorneys defending four organizers of the dissident organization KOR. The four are expected to go on trial as early as January on charges of plotting to overthrow the Communist regime.

Several others will be defending seven Solidarity officials facing up to 10 years in prison under the same charge.

Like priests, these political defense attorneys work under a professional umbrella allowing them to say publicly things that most Poles would dare voice only in private. The courtroom becomes not just a place to defend accused individuals but also a pulpit from which to preach a vision of what Poland might be.

It is an imperfect umbrella. Mr. Andrejewski, for example, was recently charged with "abuse of freedom of speech" in connection with a letter he wrote in which he compared the martial-law practice of internment Solidarity sympathizers

without trial to a "kangaroo court." He could be suspended from the bar for two years.

Over the years, Mr. Sila-Nowicki has similarly been threatened with disbarment and been harassed by other ways. Soon after martial law was imposed, he returned home to find the door of his apartment in

Lech Walesa will be questioned about a meeting with underground union leaders. Page 3.

flames in what was widely seen here as a message from the secret police.

Intimidation is not the only deterrent to defending political cases. Frequently, the clients have little money. "Making a career on political cases is not the best way of succeeding financially," Mr. Sila-Nowicki said in studied understatement.

In the courtroom, the defense attorneys' play against a stacked deck. There are no U.S.-style juries. Verdicts in political cases are usually rendered by a panel of three judges, or, in the case of military courts like the one that is to hear the KOR trial, by senior military officers.

While the attorneys say some magistrates try to be just, all are subject to pressure from the political leadership. Defense victories in political trials are counted in reduced or suspended sentences, not acquittals, the attorneys say.

Still, if only in permitting lawyers like Mr. Sila-Nowicki to mount an aggressive defense, Poland's legal system conforms more

closely to Western notions of fairness and justice than some other countries in the Soviet bloc.

"The so-called margin of freedom is much bigger than in other East European countries," Mr. Sila-Nowicki said.

If only indirectly, Mr. Sila-Nowicki and his colleagues feel that they have contributed to that "margin of freedom," and that is what keeps them going in what would appear from the outside to be a hopeless undertaking.

"I never considered any case in which I appeared to be a lost cause," he said. "There's a difference between a case where the defense is difficult or has very little chance of being successful and a lost cause."

Asked why he does it, one of the younger political defense attorneys replied: "In the first place, the defendant in a political case needs someone there to give him psychological and emotional support."

As the remark indicates, the attorneys almost always share the ideals, if not the tactics, of their clients. That helps explain why the authorities, while tolerating the attorneys, consider them dangerous.

"My interest in political trials is dictated by my personality and my social views," said Mr. Sila-Nowicki.

He added: "I belong to perhaps a relatively small group of people who for a long time have openly criticized all branches of freedom and democracy. Such criticism was always legal, but often not received very well by the authorities."

## Arafat Leaves Lebanon With 4,000 Loyalists

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

TRIPOLI — The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, and the 4,000 loyalists that comprise the remnant of his divided guerrilla army sailed out of Lebanon on Tuesday with the protection of French warships.

Mr. Arafat, who previously had been forced out of Jordan, Syria and Lebanon before again losing his only base adjacent to Israel, was accorded a hero's send-off PLO style, as hundreds of guerrillas fired machine guns, rockets, grenades and automatic rifles into the air as they did when they were evacuated Beirut in August 1982 during the Israeli siege of the Lebanese capital.

Israeli warships off the coast, which had delayed Mr. Arafat's departure for days with harassing bombardments, did not interfere Tuesday as five Greek passenger ships sailed out of the northern port city's harbor with destinations in several Arab countries, including Tunisia and North Yemen.

Mr. Arafat's vessel, the 6,167-ton Odysseus Elytis, was the fourth to leave, and as it prepared to weigh anchor, two high-flying aircraft, believed to have been Israeli, circled overhead out of range of anti-aircraft fire.

Although Mr. Arafat's aides said his destination was Tunis, which he made his base when evacuated from Beirut last year, there appeared to be a strong possibility he would disembark in Cyprus or elsewhere in the eastern Mediterranean and reach another destination by aircraft.

Tuesday's evacuation and a cease-fire between Mr. Arafat's loyalists and Syrian-backed Palestinian rebels, was arranged in November under the guidance of Saudi Arabia, but the possibility that Israeli warships might try to block the departure postponed the operation until now. Israel had refused to rule out the possibility of interference, saying instead it would fight terrorism wherever it found it.

Five French warships, including the carrier Clemenceau, provided safe passage for the evacuation. [In Paris, a spokesman for the External Relations Ministry said Tuesday that Israel has not given an assurance it would not attack French ships escorting the evacuation ships, Reuters reported.]

But the seven-hour operation of loading the guerrillas and tons of personal possessions went smoothly. When all but two of the five Greek vessels had weighed anchor, Mr. Arafat arrived in a white station wagon and, without making any statement, boarded the blue

and white Mediterranean cruise and ferry vessel.

Before boarding, Mr. Arafat said that "the struggle is not over. We will continue until we reach Jerusalem, the capital of our Palestinian state."

When the PLO leader appeared on an upper deck and waved to the crowd below, a cacophony of gunfire resounded through the port as the guerrillas and PLO allies emptied their weapons into the air.

As the Greek ships entered the port at about 9 A.M., they carried the United Nations flag, but after they were moored, the guerrillas hoisted the red, green, white and black banner of Palestine alongside the UN flag.

There was a bitterness quality to the guerrillas' mood, a mixture of relief at having escaped what could have been a devastating artillery siege by the Syrian-backed rebels and depression over having once again been loaded onto foreign vessels for a long trip in refugee camps.

One 20-year-old fighter named Nasser strained to keep his composure. "I'm too sad," he said. "I'm sorry."

But the leaders maintained their normal level of spirited rhetoric, with Khalil Wazir, the PLO military commander known as Abu Jihad, saying, "We are going to reorganize our bases to continue our struggle. We are going to continue the struggle. We have no choice. That is our fate as Palestinians."

Scores of trucks laden with new luggage filled the pier, and several speedboats on trailers were loaded onto the vessels.

Three trucks loaded with Karynsha rockets pulled up to one ship bound for North Yemen, but Lebanese security officials and the port authorities did not allow them to be ported on board.

Italy to Cut Beirut Force  
Italy's defense minister, Giovanni Spadolini, said Tuesday in Rome that his country would gradually reduce the number of its soldiers in Beirut. The Associated Press reported. About 2,100 Italians are serving in Lebanon.

Mr. Spadolini, addressing the Senate, emphasized that Italy would remain a member of the four-nation force. He did not say how much the force would be reduced or when.

A Defense Ministry spokesman, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified, said that the cut would be permanent and separate from a temporary one-third reduction for Christmas that was previously announced.

## Argentine Judge Indicts Ex-President Bignone

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — Former President Reynaldo Bignone of Argentina was indicted Tuesday in connection with the disappearance and presumed murder in 1976 of two Communist militants, according to the lawyer for the families of the missing youths and other sources.

Judicial sources confirmed the indictment of the retired army general, who was director of the National Military College when the two disappeared. The two were army conscripts serving at the school at the time.

Mr. Bignone was president from July 1982 until Dec. 10, when he turned over the presidency to Raul Alfonsín, the winner of the general election in October.

Three days after taking office, Mr. Alfonsín initiated the prosecution on torture and murder charges of nine generals and admirals who served in the dictatorship's ruling junta.

In a related development, a former provincial governor linked in the early 1970s to the Montonero guerrilla organization was arrested as he returned to Argentina after eight years of exile.

The Montoneros are a radicalized branch of the populist Peronist Party that took up arms against President Isabel Peron in 1974.

Reynaldo Bignone

Ricardo Oltregon Cano, who was governor of the central province of Córdoba in 1973-74, was arrested at the airport here on orders from Federal Judge Oscar Salvi as he arrived on a flight from Brazil.

Horacio Rebon, a lawyer who represents the families of the two men who disappeared, Luis Steinberg and Luis Garcia, said at a press conference that a district judge in Buenos Aires, Carlos Olivera, had charged Mr. Bignone with illegal privation of liberty and false testimony.

After hearing testimony from Mr. Bignone, the judge could order his preventive detention if he decided there was enough evidence to convict him.

The sources said the false testimony charge stemmed from written evidence that Mr. Bignone provided previously in the case.

Local and international human rights organizations blame the military regime's security forces for the abduction, torture and summary execution of up to 15,000 leftists in the years after a 1976 coup.

Unions Oppose Increase  
Earlier, Edward Schumacher of The New York Times reported from Buenos Aires:

Leaders of most of Argentina's unions have condemned the size of a government wage increase and legislation calling for union elections.

The General Confederation of Labor, one of the country's two main labor confederations, stopped short of calling a strike but declared a "state of alert and mobilization" after a meeting of more than 200 union leaders.

The union-based Peronist party opposition vowed to oppose the union legislation in what would be the first confrontation between the Peronists and the ruling Radicals, a middle-class party.

In a televised speech Friday night, Mr. Alfonsín decreed a 54-cent-a-month raise in December for most public and private workers, far short of the \$85 to \$130 the unions had been demanding.

On Saturday, the president sent a bill to Congress to require unions to hold elections for officers "as soon as possible."

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## Fear and Resentment at West Germany's No. 1 Nuclear Target

By Henry Tanner  
International Herald Tribune

STUTTGART — The great mass rallies for peace are over in West Germany. The first Pershing-2s which hundreds of thousands of demonstrators tried to prevent from being stationed, are in place and operational at Mutlangen behind barbed wire, American sentries and, on days of even the smallest demonstration, a wall of police.

The question now is whether the West German peace movement will turn violent after having failed to reach its first objective peacefully: whether the mass of protesters is willing to demobilize and stay home, and whether large numbers of resentful young Germans will seek refuge in a bitter anti-everything counterculture.

Nowhere are the questions more urgent and the emotions rawer than in this region, which is geographically, militarily and emotionally the hub of the German nuclear debate.

The Pershing-2s are being stationed here and nowhere else in West Germany or Europe. Other West German regions and four NATO countries, Britain, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands, are taking only the less threatening and therefore less controversial cruise missiles.

Add to this at least two nuclear power plants and several large conventional ones; some of West Germany's most famous industrial plants like Daimler-Benz, Audi and Volkswagen; some leading high-technology enterprises, inland ports and railroad and highway junctions.

It adds up to what most people in the region think but do not always dare say out loud: "If war broke out, we would be the first to go."

"We have a great concentration of potential targets here," an official in Heilbronn, a city of about 110,000, said. He said that he could understand the concern that so many young people feel but that he did not think it was justified. After all, he said, "the Americans have been here for more than 30 years and before the Pershing-2s, they had more than only sticks."

"I am afraid; I would like to leave," a Heilbronn woman who got married six months ago said. "I want to the Moroccan consulate to ask whether there would be work for us there." Her husband, who thinks they should stay, said: "We talk about this often, every day."

"I don't really think there is going to be a war but I need to express my fears," the young woman said. "So many of the older people are afraid, too, but they can't say so."

From a series of interviews during a weeklong tour of the Stuttgart region some trends emerge.

The peace movement is not likely to abdicate but

the nature of the protests is changing. The demonstrations are getting smaller but the demonstrators tougher and more willing to accept arrest and face water cannon. The police, too, are getting tougher. There have been clashes in Stuttgart and Frankfurt on relatively minor occasions.

A heated debate on the need for violence has begun among some of the militants.

The first act of outright sabotage by members of the peace movement was committed some two weeks ago near Mutlangen. A political science professor from Stuttgart, Wolfgang Sternstein, and a woman and two other men cut through the enclosure of a U.S. military camp and with a sledgehammer and steel cutters damaged a trailer truck of the type used for carrying Pershing-2s.

"There is a great deal of *Rechtschmerz* (perplexity) among the people because the missiles have arrived in spite of their protests; they ask themselves whether nonviolent resistance will ever be enough," a union official said. "But violence is out, almost nobody would accept it."

The official said she felt "a silent admiration, a silent solidarity" for Professor Sternstein because he acted on his convictions and accepted the certainty of several years in prison. "I would not do it myself and we would never call on others to do it," she said.

The definitions of violence and nonviolence are being blurred.

To those who praise or excuse him, Professor Sternstein did not engage in violence. They argue that he attacked machines only and vowed never to hurt a

person; he announced his intention in advance, naming date and time of the operation, and he and his companions did not act stealthily when they cut through the camp enclosure but wore large white sheets on which they had written, in English, "Don't shoot, this is a nonviolent operation." After damaging the trailer truck, they would have had time to escape but waited to be arrested.

Professor Sternstein, who is 44 and has two sons, is a practicing Protestant. He takes his inspiration from the Berigan brothers, the two Roman Catholic priests who committed comparable sabotage acts in the United States at the time of the Vietnam War.

He has said his purpose was to show the peace movement a middle way between abdication and uncontrolled violence. His critics charge that, on the contrary, he has opened the door to violence. But a Protestant church official calls him a "distinguished and rational man."

To many, Professor Sternstein reflects the inner tensions and contradictions of the peace movement.

According to the mayor of Heilbronn, Manfred Weinmann, the overwhelming "silent majority" accepts the coming of the Pershing-2s without protest.



Wolfgang Sternstein

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## Police Find Car Bomb In Turkish City, Near U.S., French Facilities

The Associated Press

IZMIR, Turkey — Turkish police found a car loaded with high explosives on Monday in a parking lot near U.S. and French facilities in this Aegean city, the city's martial law command said Tuesday.

It said the discovery was made in a fashionable district of Izmir, an ancient city formerly known as Smyrna.

The command said the small car was found abandoned in a parking lot about 109 yards (100 meters) from the U.S. officers' club and a seaside hotel frequented by American servicemen.

The car was also near the French Cultural Center and the French Consulate, police sources said.

The command said initial investigations showed that the car had been rented three months ago from an Istanbul car rental agency. Police said it was rented by a Jordanian of Palestinian origin whom they identified as Sabah Nimer. Military security agents were searching Izmir suburbs for him on Tuesday.

The command said 25 containers of liquid nitroglycerine and hand grenades were found in the car's trunk and engine compartment. It said the explosives could have caused "serious destruction and casualties."

Bomb experts were flown in from Ankara to disconnect the car's electrical system, police sources said.

It was not clear what tipped authorities off to the fact the car contained explosives.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has its southern command headquarters in Izmir, about 1,500 U.S. servicemen are attached to the base.

Izmir, which has a population of more than 1.5 million, was a prime target for terrorist acts before the 1980 military takeover in Turkey. But NATO personnel and American servicemen in the city were not among the targets.

The statement from the military command linked Monday's incident to recent attacks in Lebanon and Kuwait, calling it the first attempt in Turkey "to continue bloody sabotage acts by bomb-loaded vehicles carried out in the Middle East."

Military authorities also said they were stepping up security measures around foreign offices and NATO buildings as a precaution against terrorist attacks.

They said they would prohibit parking around foreign-owned buildings, would check vehicles parked in the center of Izmir and would check identity cards of those entering or leaving the city.



PIE-TASTING — The Prince of Wales joined in a bit of slapstick at a Manchester social center Tuesday. He got the custard treatment, above, from Katie Slater, 15, to general laughter. Then, right, royal vengeance was taken on 20-year-old Susan Lloyd.



## Fear and Resentment Linger In German Peace Movement

(Continued from Page 1)

meat put up their own list of four candidates to the nine-member local church council two weeks ago. Their candidates were known to the other parishioners as leaders of Bible classes. Three of the four were elected. "The same would happen in other parishes," the pastor said.

Many young Protestant pastors have become active leaders in peace groups. "The Protestants are all right, the Catholics are waffling," said a girl during a demonstration.

There is no discernible anti-Americanism, although many young Germans blame the escalation of East-West military tension chiefly on President Ronald Reagan.

"We used to take our friendship with the Americans for granted; now it is no longer so obvious and I guess people feel that they have to do something about it personally," a journalist said.

A yawning generation gap exists. The young are vocal, the middle-aged are largely silent. "I've stopped talking to my parents about this a long time ago," is a frequent remark.

The young are less concerned than older people that the protests in West Germany have generated pressure on Western governments but not on the Soviet Union. They are aware of it and for some of them it causes nagging doubts. But

in the end, they argue that the threat of nuclear death is so great and the arms race so mindless that it is their duty to fight it even if they can do so only in the West.

"These people have forgotten the Marshall Plan," said a businessman in his fifties. "If they are able to protest and march in the streets, it is only because the Americans are here."

The peace movement's greatest weakness is that its member groups are not able to agree on anything beyond the Pershing, several persons said. The groups range from outright pacifists, who reject all kinds of military force and are particularly strong among practicing Christians, to the Greens, who want to take West Germany out of NATO, to Social Democrats searching for a new defense concept within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"This is dangerous because the only thing they can do together is demonstrate in front of the Pershing bases, and since the missiles are already there, the demonstrations inevitably become more futile and more frustrating and therefore violence-prone," an independent observer in Stuttgart said. He added that the Protestant church, the Social Democratic Party and some of the labor unions were trying to give the protesters an alternative by shifting the debate to the political level.

"They are giving asylum to the movement" in the hope of keeping it moderate but effective, he said. Some of the unions have organized discussion meetings in factories.

Church circles especially are afraid that frustrated young protesters who filled the streets this fall will either turn violent or "turn off and go to Katmandu," in the words of one pastor.

A Protestant church organization recently issued a call for constructive peace work and local pastors have been writing to all the members of the national parliament from this region asking them for an accounting on their efforts in behalf of peace.

"We must keep at the heels of the politicians," one of the pastors said.

## Rumsfeld Delivers Letter From Reagan to Iraq

Reuters

BAGHDAD — Donald H. Rumsfeld, the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, left Baghdad on Tuesday after delivering a written message from President Ronald Reagan to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, the official Iraqi news agency, INA, said.

It said that the message concerned bilateral relations, the regional situation and U.S. efforts to achieve peace and stability in Lebanon. The agency said Mr. Hussein "responded to the U.S. wish to continue contacts between officials of both countries in order to reach a better understanding of their positions on the problems of the region and international issues of common interest."

Some observers said that might signal progress on a resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, severed by Iraq during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. A State Department official in Washington said Monday night that the United States was ready to restore full diplomatic ties.

Diplomatic sources in Baghdad said Iraq had been ready to resume diplomatic relations before its war with Iran began in 1980 but put off a decision lest it be interpreted as an attempt to curry favor with the United States.

The news agency said that in his talks with Mr. Rumsfeld, Mr. Hussein referred to the need for an independent and united Lebanon and the withdrawal of Israeli and other foreign troops from that country.

### Reconciliation Talks

John M. Goshko of The Washington Post reported from Washington: The White House said Monday that failure by President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon to achieve a national reconciliation could be considered the kind of "collapse" that

Mr. Reagan mentioned last week as a basis for pulling the U.S. Marines out of Lebanon. But, after issuing that warning, Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, sought to tone it down, saying, "We do not expect this failure to take place. We think it is still going in the other direction."

A senior White House official, speaking on condition that he not be identified, added that the United States was not pinning its hopes on any one development such as the reconciliation talks between Mr. Gemayel and the factions opposing his authority.

Last week, Mr. Reagan said the marines would be withdrawn if there was a total "collapse of order" in Lebanon.

## Lebanon Attack May Dominate Reagan Session

Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan was expected to face close questioning Tuesday night on the Middle East at his first formal press conference since 241 U.S. servicemen were killed in a bomb attack in Beirut on Oct. 23.

Mr. Reagan answered questions from reporters in an informal 10-minute session last week, but he has not held a formal press conference since Oct. 19.

The news conference followed the release of a congressional study that concluded that the Beirut attack was at least partly due to "serious errors of judgment" by Marine Corps officers.

The Lebanese situation, including conditions under which the marines might be withdrawn, seemed likely to dominate Tuesday night's session.

## UN Censures U.S.-Israeli Military Pact

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The General Assembly has voted to censure the new U.S.-Israeli agreement for greater military cooperation.

The vote Monday night on the Arab-sponsored resolution was 81-27 with 29 abstentions.

The resolution said the U.S.-Israeli accord "will increase Israel's intransigence and its war potential and escalate its expansionist and annexationist policies."

It demanded that all countries, "particularly the United States of America... refrain from taking any step that would support Israel's war capabilities and consequently its aggressive acts."

The Israeli ambassador, Yehuda Z. Blum, was repeatedly interrupted on "points of order" by Iraqi, Iranian, Libyan and Syrian delegates as he accused the assembly of bias against Israel.

Hossein Latifi, the Iranian representative, described the Israeli envoy as "the Zionist entity agent with their retarded mind and archaic logic" and "the extended arm of the filthy American imperialism [who] should be removed as a cancerous tumor... from the General Assembly."

The U.S. representative, Stephen J. Solarz, a Democratic congressman from New York, objected that such personal attacks were "proscribed" by the assembly's rules. Mr. Solarz, in explaining the negative U.S. vote, said the strengthening of U.S. relations with Israel "is central to the pursuit of peace and is not aimed against any state in the region."

President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel reached agreement in Washington on Nov. 29 on strengthening military ties.

The U.S.-Israeli accord was assailed Monday in another resolution, sponsored by a group of non-aligned countries and adopted 101-18 with 20 abstentions.

## EC Budget For 1984 Becomes Law

Parliamentary Initiative Bypasses Community Rift

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Community's 1984 budget was signed into law Tuesday after an institutional dispute, which boosted the European Parliament's morale but left the community's basic financial problems unsolved.

Piet Dankert, the parliamentary president, signed the budget of 25 billion European Currency Units (\$22 billion) after the assembly successfully defied national governments' wishes over several key amendments.

The Parliament benefited from disunity among the community's foreign affairs ministers, who failed to agree Monday on any strong common challenge to aspects of the assembly's vote in Strasbourg last week that approved the budget.

Community sources said individual states, unhappy at Parliament's assertiveness, had the right to take court action against the assembly. But the political will appeared to be lacking.

In an apparent show of strength before elections in June next year, Parliament froze a British refund, pledged money for future industrial projects and exceeded total spending limits agreed by the Council of Ministers.

The freezing of the British refund of 750 million ECUs (\$640 million) until at least March was the centerpiece of Parliament's strategy to force member governments into finally tackling much-needed financial reforms.

Member governments accept the need for economy measures but they have been unable to reach agreement on where to make cuts in the Common Agricultural Policy, the community's most expensive outlay.

The community's executive commission is expected to act swiftly to enforce the new budget. But it will have no effect on the commission's need to find stringent savings to make sure the community does not run out of money next year.

The 1984 budget is only 1.2 percent above this year's budget, an increase far under the inflation rate, and too low to meet annual farm price rises and other routine commitments.

## U.S. Navy Recalls Second Battleship To Active Service

The Associated Press

BREMERTON, Washington — The U.S. Navy is recalling to active duty the battleship Missouri, on whose decks the Japanese signed the surrender ending World War II.

The 887-foot (271-meter), 45,000-ton battleship was retired from service nearly 30 years ago, after serving in the Korean War. The Missouri, like the New Jersey, which is on duty off the Lebanese coast, is equipped with 16-inch (41-centimeter) guns that can fire 2,500-pound (1,132-kilogram) projectiles up to 23 miles (37 kilometers).

The Missouri will spend about 18 months being overhauled in Long Beach, California, at an estimated cost of \$400 million.

A third battleship, the Iowa, is being overhauled in Pascagoula, Mississippi. And in 1986, the Navy plans to call up the Wisconsin, the last of the four Iowa-class battleships built early in World War II.

The Missouri, which is built to carry a crew of 3,000, has 12-inch armor that could withstand a hit from an Exocet missile, according to a navy official in Bremerton.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Thatcher Condemns U.S. Aid for Irish

LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Tuesday condemned fund-raising in the United States for Irish guerrillas fighting British rule in Northern Ireland.

Mrs. Thatcher, who appeared in Parliament dressed in black, said that money given to Noraid, a New York-based group that raises money from the Irish-American community, "possibly had the result of... the death of an American citizen and the injury of others" in an Irish Republican Army bomb attack in London on Saturday. Five persons, including an American, were killed by the bomb, and 91 were injured, including two Americans. Noraid contends that the money goes to families in Northern Ireland.

On Tuesday, the Irish cabinet ordered a review of laws covering incitement to violence, which could lead to a ban on Sinn Fein, the political arm of the outlawed IRA. In Britain, sources said a ban was being weighed carefully. Sinn Fein captured nearly half the Roman Catholic vote in Northern Ireland at Britain's general election in June.

### UN Censures South Africa on Angola

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Combined Dispatches) — The Security Council censured South Africa Tuesday for military operations in neighboring Angola and endorsed that country's right to reparations. All the members voted for the resolution except the United States, which abstained.

The resolution responded to a complaint by Angola that South Africa has committed repeated aggression against its territory. The Angolan ambassador, Eliseo de Figueiredo, charged that as recently as last Friday, when South Africa informed the United Nations that it would undertake the disengagement of its forces, another offensive was mounted.

Angolan officials, meanwhile, said Tuesday that Angola views South Africa's proposed mutual pullback of forces from the border of South-West Africa, or Namibia, as a maneuver to block Angola's call for the Security Council meeting and "will not even consider" the offer.

The officials, accompanying President José Eduardo dos Santos on a visit to Guinea-Bissau for a summit of the heads of state of the five Portuguese-speaking African nations, said the South African proposal was "merely a stalling tactic aimed at putting off our request for the Security Council meeting." The offer was presented Thursday in a letter from Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa to UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar.

(Reuters, AP)

### González Sees Progress on EC Entry

PARIS (AP) — Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain said Tuesday that Spain and France "are in the process of moving closer" to a common view on the question of enlarging the European Community.

After an hour-long meeting with President François Mitterrand of France, who in January takes up the rotating presidency of the European Community, Mr. González said: "Fixing a date for Spain to join the Common Market is not the most important problem." He added: "After the Common Market summit in Athens, I was more concerned with the fate of Europe than with the enlargement of the Common Market."

The Spanish press has accused France of being the main obstacle to its entry into the Common Market. French farmers, already hurt by low food prices, have vehemently protested plans to include Spain and Portugal in the EC.

### Swiss Protest Italian Secret Agents

ROME (Reuters) — Switzerland has sent a diplomatic note to Italy protesting what it terms repeated violations of Swiss sovereignty by Italian secret agents, Italian Foreign Ministry officials said Tuesday.

They confirmed local press reports, which said the note, presented Monday to the Italian ambassador in Bern, warned Italy that if the violations continued, relations between the two countries could suffer.

The Swiss authorities also demanded an explanation of a statement by an Italian official last August about Italian secret service operations outside a jail near Geneva where Licio Gelli, grandmaster of the illegal P-2 Masonic Lodge, was held before his escape. Mr. Gelli was awaiting extradition to Italy in connection with the collapse of the Italian bank, Banco Ambrosiano.

### Sweden Reports Submarine Intrusions

STOCKHOLM (UPI) — Sweden issued on Tuesday a report on new alien submarine intrusions, which navy sources said were Soviet violations of the inner waters of the nation.

"The government looks with extremely grave concern on this new report of submarine violations," Defense Minister Anders Thunberg said. The document on submarine intrusions in the past three months was submitted to the government by Sweden's commander-in-chief, General Leif Johansson.

The report said there were "at least three clear cases of violations this fall" in September, October and November. Two occurred during military maneuvers in southern Sweden and the third near military installations in the Stockholm archipelago, the report said.

### For the Record

Greyhound's 10,000 employees have voted by more than 74 percent in favor of a proposed three-year contract, accepting cuts in pay and benefits of 14 percent and ending a seven-week strike, the bus company announced Monday. It plans to resume full nationwide service Wednesday. (UPI)

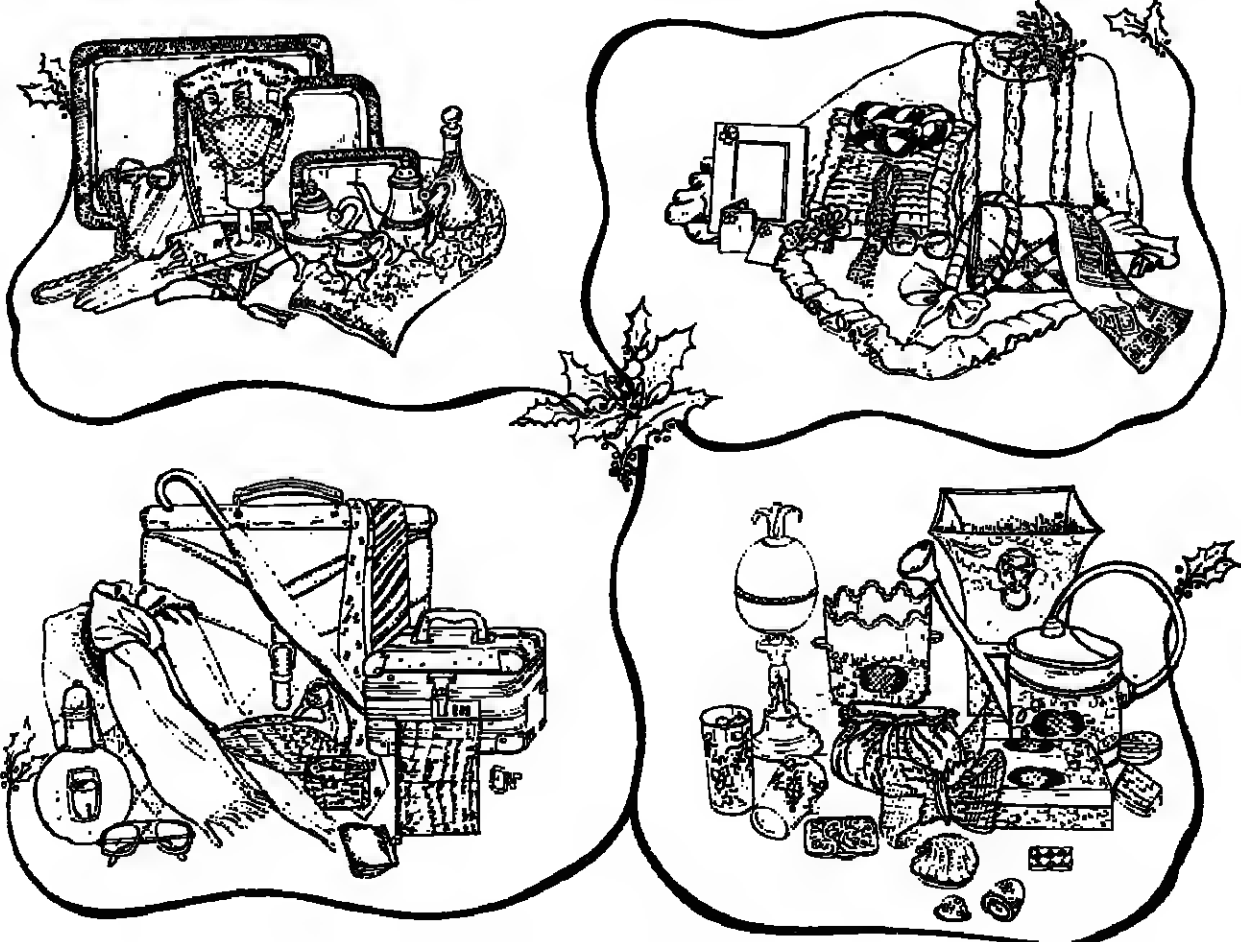
South African government offices in a black township outside Durban were damaged by two explosions Tuesday night, police said. Nobody was injured in the blasts in Kwa Mashu. (Reuters)

Otto Laschdorff will remain in the West German cabinet until a court decides whether there is enough evidence to indict him in a bribery scandal, the Bonn government said Tuesday. Chancellor Helmut Kohl approved the economics minister's decision to stay in the cabinet. (AP)

A hospital's right to force-feed a comatose victim who wants to starve herself was confirmed Tuesday by a judge in Riverside, California. But Elizabeth Bouvia, 26, said she hoped to die before appeals of her case were exhausted; over the weekend she reduced her intake of liquid nourishment and her weight dropped to 90 pounds (40.7 kilograms). (AP)

## NINA RICCI

Un Univers de Cadeaux pour les Fêtes de fin d'Année



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## U.S. Officers Criticized

(Continued from Page 1)

errors in judgment were made." He also said that Colonel Geraghty told the subcommittee that his superior officers "didn't make any specific recommendations" on how to improve security.

That means "the whole chain of command has to share some responsibility," Mr. Hopkins said.

Mr. Nichols said the subcommittee would not offer specific recommendations on whether anyone should be court-martialed or otherwise punished. But Mr. Hopkins said the committee's report "will point to specific individuals who are to blame."

Noting that the officers above Colonel Geraghty "were trained men," Mr. Hopkins asked why they had not made recommendations on improving security. Nearly all of the admirals and generals in the chain of command visited the Marine headquarters at least once.

Mr. Hopkins said the subcommittee also questioned whether the Marines' mission was jeopardized by changes in the U.S. diplomatic posture in Lebanon. Specifically, he said, "When we started firing in support of the Lebanese armed forces, we were no longer neutral."

Some members of the subcommittee were less critical. In an interview last week, Representative David O'Brien, Republican of New York, said "I would hope that the subcommittee would issue its report based on something other than 20-20 hindsight."



Michael Thomas, a former U.S. intelligence agent, arrived Tuesday at a prison in Lyons for a confrontation with the Nazi war criminal, Klaus Barbie, who is awaiting trial.

## Ex-U.S. Agent Says He Saw a Roundup of Jews by Barbie

The Associated Press

LYONS — A former U.S. intelligence agent met the Nazi war criminal, Klaus Barbie, on Tuesday and said he recognized him as the man who personally led a roundup of Jews in this city during World War II.

Judicial sources said Michael Thomas, 65, met Barbie, 70, at the Lyons prison where he is being held while awaiting trial on charges of crimes against humanity for his activities as the

top Gestapo official in Lyons during the Nazi occupation of France.

The investigating magistrate, Christian Riss, had requested the meeting for pretrial testimony on specific accusations against Barbie, the sources said. Judge Riss was present at the encounter.

Mr. Thomas, who now runs a foreign language program in New York, worked for the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps during World War II and

made several clandestine missions into occupied France.

On one trip, Mr. Thomas said he witnessed Barbie leading a roundup at the headquarters of the Union of French Jews in Lyons in 1943. After the raid, 86 people were deported to Nazi death camps.

Barbie was brought to France in February after being expelled from Bolivia, where he had lived since 1951 under the alias of Klaus Altmann.



## Sweden Delays Return Of Computer Equipment To U.S. Pending Report

United Press International  
STOCKHOLM — Sweden has refused to return the pirated U.S. computer equipment it seized last month, pending the completion of a report expected Wednesday.

If a Swedish inspector fails to classify the equipment as war material, the shipment could be sent on to Moscow, although that was not considered likely. The U.S. authorities have said the advanced equipment was being sent illegally to the Soviet Union.

At a news conference Monday in Washington, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger displayed related computer equipment seized by West German customs officials, and urged Sweden to return the four containers of computer equipment it impounded Nov. 17 at the port of Helsingborg. He said the equipment could be greatly helpful to the Russians in producing military equipment.

Prime Minister Olof Palme declined Tuesday to comment on Mr. Weinberger's statement, saying he would take no action until he received an official report on the confiscated equipment.

Carl Almqvist, a war material inspector, was expected to conclude his study Wednesday. He confirmed that the containers seized by Sweden contained parts of the same VAX 11-782 computer displayed by Mr. Weinberger. The VAX 11-782, valued at \$1.5 million to \$2 million, is manufactured by Digital Equipment Corp.

On Nov. 14, customs officials in Hamburg had seized computer equipment shipped from a Cape Town company headed by a man identified as Richard Müller. The authorities later returned that equipment to the United States.

**New U.S. Controls Urged**  
Earlier, Robert C. Tork of the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington:

Mr. Weinberger and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan called Monday for tighter export licensing procedures on U.S. technology that could enhance Soviet military capabilities.

At the same press conference, the U.S. Customs Service disclosed that Mr. Müller, the ostensible purchaser of the seized computer, had been indicted in California in 1979 for illegally exporting semiconductor manufacturing equipment to the Russians.

Mr. Müller's South African company had received 15 shipments of high-technology equipment man-

ufactured in the United States, U.S. customs officials said. They indicated that the equipment, valued at more than \$7 million, had been re-exported illegally.

Mr. Regan said that current U.S. regulations had not provided for a pre-export check on either the electronics company or on Mr. Müller.

Mr. Weinberger said the computer and its associated equipment would have helped the Russians make "vastly more accurate and destructive weapons" at a savings of hundreds of millions of dollars.



Olof Palme

## New U.S. Army Uniforms Ill-Received in the Field

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Soldiers say they're too hot, too heavy, too hard to dry, too hard to keep from wrinkling and just generally sloppy. But the U.S. Army is going ahead with the purchase of millions of new camouflage uniforms.

It has already spent nearly \$205 million for 6.4 million sets of the new fatigues and, according to a message circulated to major commands last month, "responses from the field" have been "universally unfavorable." Army officials said Monday that they plan to spend \$432 million on 13.4 million sets of the nylon-and-cotton blend uniforms in a four-color "woodland pattern."

The objective is to outfit each of the more than 778,000 regular army soldiers and 670,000 national guardsmen and reservists with at least four sets of uniforms.

Army officials acknowledged they had received complaints about the garb from some of the troops sent to Grenada in October. But the complaints began before that, and the army said the heat problem had been under study by its logistics command even before the Grenada invasion.

Because of the objections, a logistics task force has developed plans for a lightweight version of the battle dress to be tested in the field next year. Army officials said the lighter uniform could be used in warmer climates.

## African Nations to Seek Aid for Drought Victims

Reuters

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Drought is causing enormous suffering in southern Africa and the victims are planning an appeal for international help.

Regional officials estimate the drought cost six nations — Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe — at least one billion dollars in 1982-83, a financial burden they said could take years to overcome.

They said about four and a half million people are suffering in Lesotho, Mozambique and Zimbabwe alone and cattle are dying by the hundreds of thousands.

The Southern African Development Coordination Conference, the main regional development organization, has drawn up an appeal for \$300 million in emergency aid from all parts of the world, the officials said.

It will be presented to the annual conference meeting in Zambia in February. Fifty countries and aid organizations attended the previous talks in Lesotho last January. Nine nations formed the conference in 1980 to assist development and reduce economic dependence on South Africa.

Conference officials said considerable amounts of aid had already reached the area, but more was

required for immediate needs and long-term recovery programs.

The conference said there had been an almost total loss of cereal crops in southern Mozambique and many animals had died. Food and other aid totaling \$58.4 million is needed.

In Zimbabwe, two million people, about a quarter of the population, are suffering. About 100,000 cattle have died and the projected final toll is 450,000, about 30 percent of the country's herds.

The country seeks \$120 million in aid. In Lesotho, at least 100 people are known to have starved to death in the first five months of this year. Almost 750,000 of its 1.2 million people need emergency food aid.

## Court in Seoul Upholds Sentences of Hijackers

Reuters

SEOUL — A court upheld prison sentences of four to six years for the six Chinese hijackers who forced an airliner to fly to South Korea in May. But it hinted that the government might be lenient on political or humanitarian grounds.

The hijackers, who say they are political refugees, have demanded that South Korea allow them to go to Taiwan.

## White House Considers Placing Excise Taxes on All Forms of Energy Use

By Martha M. Hamilton  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering an across-the-board excise tax on all forms of energy as part of the contingent tax increase that it may include in its forthcoming budget.

The larger debate continues over whether to include any tax proposal in the recommendations for the 1985 fiscal year. But, assuming that there is a tax plan, Treasury officials are inclined toward the energy levy as one that would spread the revenue-raising burden across a

broad spectrum of taxpayers and pose fewer political problems than the excise tax on oil only that President Ronald Reagan proposed a year ago.

In January Mr. Reagan proposed a three-year standby tax increase beginning in fiscal 1986. It included a \$5-a-barrel excise tax on oil and a 5-percent individual and corporate income surtax. The taxes were to go into effect only if the deficit remained above a certain amount, the economy continued to recover and Congress enacted specified spending cuts.

The administration did little to promote its tax proposals, but it was clear that the oil excise tax proposal would have faced stiff opposition in Congress.

An energy tax is also among the major items that the Senate Finance Committee is considering in its own deficit-reduction plan, along with an income surtax for upper-income households (\$60,000 and over for joint returns and \$42,000 for individual ones) and corporations.

The proposal would levy a 2.5-percent tax on all forms of energy consumed in the United States including oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, coal and electricity. It would be the broadest consumption tax in the federal code.

The tax would be levied at the easiest collection point in the distribution system, not from the user. For instance, the oil tax would be imposed on the sale of petroleum products by a refinery while the gas tax would be imposed on the sale to a local distribution company.

John E. Chapoton, assistant treasury secretary for tax policy, said over the weekend that no element has been ruled out for inclusion in a contingent tax proposal, but that the broader energy tax appears more politically feasible than last year's excise tax on oil.

## U.S. Terrorist Threatened to Use Nerve Gas

By George Lardner Jr.  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A terrorist now in prison for murder once sent toxic chemicals through the mail to a Supreme Court justice and threatened to explode a nerve-gas device in the Capitol, authorities in Los Angeles said Monday.

According to an article scheduled to be published by the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Muharem Kurbegovic, 40, also threatened to assassinate a president with a homemade nerve-gas bomb shortly before he was arrested in August 1974 for a bombing at Los Angeles International Airport that killed three persons.

The article cites Mr. Kurbegovic's activities to support the authors' thesis that chemical and biological weapons are more of a terrorist threat than nuclear weapons.

"The likelihood of terrorists constructing a nuclear device, that works infrequently and small," said one of the authors, Neil C. Livingstone. "On the other hand, there are all these nasty germs and what-have-you that are well within the reach of terrorists today. You can buy anthrax and botulism through the mail for 'scientific purposes.'"

According to Mr. Livingstone and his co-author, Joseph D. Douglas, terrorists using chemical or biological weapons that could be made in a kitchen or garage could kill thousands of people.

The authors did not say which president, Richard M. Nixon or Gerald R. Ford, was Mr. Kurbegovic's target. But they said that the threat was taken seriously by the Secret Service.

The head of the Los Angeles Police Department's bomb squad, Arleigh McCree, said that the convicted bomber "threatened a lot of people and sent toxic chemicals through the mails to Supreme Court justices."

He said Mr. Kurbegovic recorded a message around June 1974 in which "he talked about bombing the Capitol building with projected nerve-gas munition."

Mr. Kurbegovic was born in Yugoslavia and has been living in the United States since 1967. He was arrested Aug. 20, 1974, for having exploded a bomb two weeks earlier at the Los Angeles International Airport, killing three persons.



The Associated Press

In testimony in Manila Tuesday, Rosendo Cawigan, examined a gun, which is alleged to be the one that killed Benigno S. Aquino Jr. He said he was shown the gun by a Communist leader several months before the killing.

## Witness in Philippine Probe Asserts He Also Had Planned to Kill Aquino

The Associated Press

MANILA — A government intelligence officer testified Tuesday that he had planned to kill Benigno S. Aquino Jr. after learning that the opposition leader was out to kill him.

He said he had received word of the death threat in March from an unidentified lieutenant colonel in the office of the armed forces chief, General Fabian C. Ver.

Rosendo Cawigan, 44, is a main government witness in the probe of the assassination of Mr. Aquino on Aug. 21. Mr. Cawigan told an investigating commission that both he and Rolando Galman, the man the government says assassinated Mr. Aquino, were recruited by Communists to kill Mr. Aquino. Mr. Galman was slain moments after Mr. Aquino.

Mr. Cawigan has claimed that before he could carry out his plan he learned that Mr. Galman had shot Mr. Aquino.

Mr. Cawigan said he had become "a personal enemy" of Mr. Aquino since testifying against the former senator in a subversion case for which Mr. Aquino was sentenced to death by a military court in 1977. He claimed that all other witnesses against Mr. Aquino in the case had been killed by the former senator's men.

## Judge Rules That U.S. Has Role to Play in Veterans Suit

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A federal district judge in Brooklyn has refused to exempt the U.S. government from being a party in the lawsuit by Vietnam War veterans against makers of the herbicide Agent Orange.

"You're in," Chief Judge Jack B. Weinstein told Justice Department lawyers in rejecting their motion to drop the government from the case. The lawyers had based their motion on a long-standing doctrine that a person cannot sue the government for injuries received during military service.

The judge indicated that the government in any event might be held liable for claims by nonmilitary wives, parents and children of the veterans. "Certainly," he said, "you wouldn't fault the wife for having intercourse with the husband, or

the children for being born."

The veterans say they suffered internal and genetic injuries from a potent contaminant, dioxin, that they say the companies knew was in the plant-killing when they sold it

to the army. The military used it to clear covering vegetation and destroy food crops deemed vital to Vietnam and North Vietnamese troops. The judge set further arguments for next month.

## S. Africa, Mozambique Discuss Ban of Guerrillas

Reuters

LISBON — South Africa's foreign minister, R.F. Botha, began talks Tuesday in Swaziland with Mozambique officials to end guerrilla hostilities between the two neighboring countries, the Portuguese news agency ANOP said.

The agency reported that President Samora Machel of Mozambique said his government would seek an agreement banning guerrilla bases in both countries. The African National Congress, a guerrilla group trying to topple the South African government, is based in

## Basque Is Slain in Bayonne

Reuters

BAYONNE, France — Gunmen killed a Spanish Basque political refugee, Ramon Onaderra, 23, Monday night after raiding a cafe here where he worked as a waiter.

## Independents Give Majority To Nakasone

Leader Vows to Remain Despite Election Setback

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The ruling Liberal Democratic Party, which lost its majority in the lower house of the Diet, or parliament, in elections Sunday, has been joined by eight independent legislators to produce a majority.

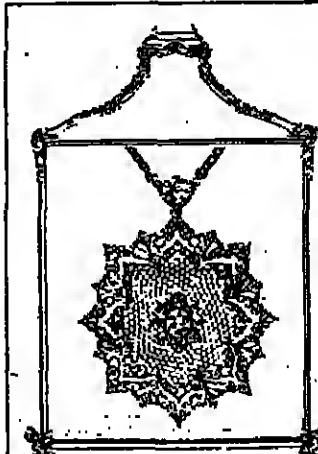
Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said at a press conference Monday that he was determined to remain in office despite the election reversal. He said that no political vacuum could be allowed "at a time when problems are mounting both at home and abroad."

It appeared, however, that Mr. Nakasone faced a struggle to retain control of his party and thus remain prime minister. Several party leaders criticized his handling of election strategy, but they stopped short of demanding his resignation.

In Sunday's elections, the Liberal Democrats captured 250 of the 511 seats in parliament's lower house, six short of a majority and 36 fewer than they had held in the chamber disbanded Nov. 28.

The results signaled more jockeying among the five major factions within the ruling conservative coalition. Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who won overwhelming re-election from his rural district despite a bribery conviction, controls the largest faction, with one-fourth of the Liberal Democrats' seats. Although Mr. Tanaka himself won re-election, many of his colleagues were defeated because of the taint of corruption he has brought to the party, analysts said.

Some experts say they thought Mr. Nakasone would be nominated for prime minister in the new House next week, although perhaps with difficulty. But they predicted months of in-fighting ahead if he hopes to continue as party leader after his term expires in November. (NYT, WP)



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## Walesa Faces Inquiry Over Secret Session

Reuters

WARSAW — Lech Walesa will be questioned by police about a secret meeting he said he held with underground leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union to organize protests against food price rises, Jerzy Urban, a government spokesman, said Tuesday.

He also said that a Warsaw priest who supports Solidarity had been warned by the authorities that he faces charges of illegally possessing explosives, tear gas and ammunition, which police said they found in his apartment.

The priest, Father Jerzy Popiełuszko, later dismissed the charges as "ridiculous and laughable."

The announcements by Mr. Urban appeared to indicate that the government did not intend to relax its pressure on Solidarity following the failure of a national day of protest called last Friday.

Mr. Urban termed the day of protest a defeat for the union and said that no more than 2,000 people took part in demonstrations in cities across Poland. He denied the assertion by Solidarity supporters that a massive police presence was responsible for the small turnout.

Mr. Urban said that, although demonstrators tried to march in seven cities, including Warsaw, there was no rioting.

Eyewitnesses reported Friday that demonstrators were beaten by riot police in Wrocław, Gdansk and Poznań.

In an apparent reaction to Mr. Urban's statement, Solidarity's underground leadership issued a new communiqué attacking official plans to raise food prices Jan. 1.

Mr. Urban did not say when Mr. Walesa, the Solidarity leader, would be questioned. Mr. Walesa did not attend a call for questioning last week by security services in Gdansk, saying he was ill.

A spokesman for Mr. Walesa refused to say whether the union leader would obey the latest summons. He said that Mr. Walesa had decided to make no further public statements this year after the publicity he received in connection with winning the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize.

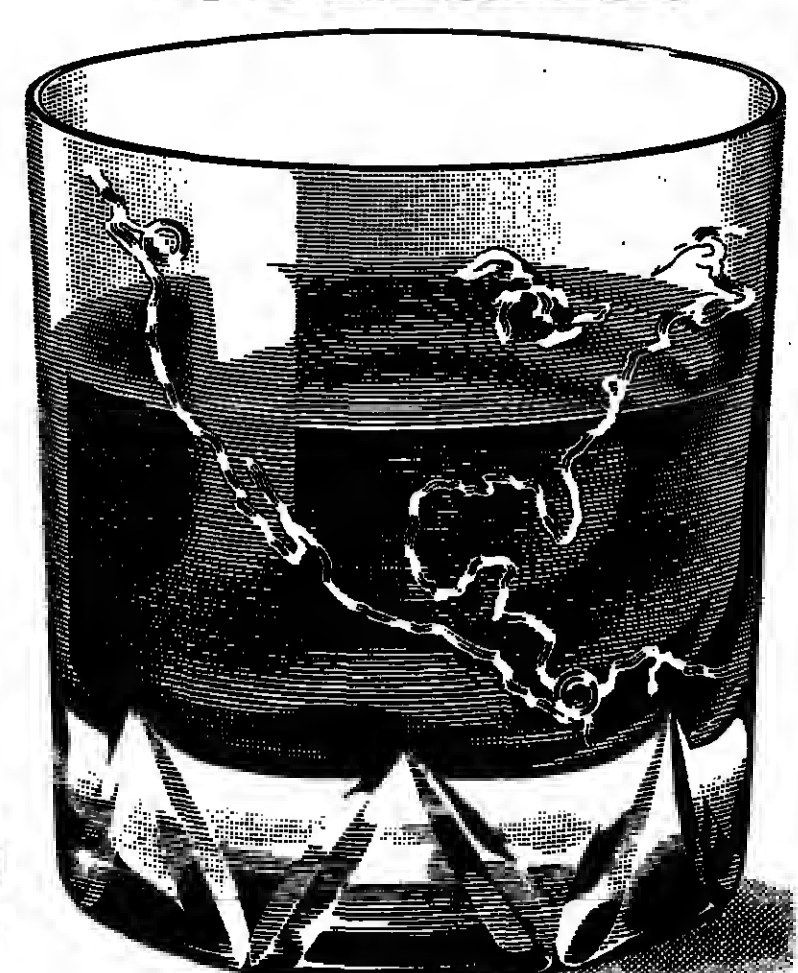
## U.K. Fallout Reading Shows Decline for 1982

Reuters

LONDON — Radioactive fallout in Britain from nuclear weapons tests declined last year after a slight increase in 1981, a British report said Tuesday.

The National Radiological Protection Board, in its annual report on fallout, said the increase two years ago had been due to a Chinese atmospheric test in October 1980.

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## Caution Wins in Japan

The disappointing returns in Japan's election were a triumph for leave-it-alone conservatism, and for not much else. The turnout was low. Among individual candidates, the most conspicuous winner was Kakuei Tanaka, the former prime minister who was recently convicted of taking bribes and, unless he wins an appeal, faces a four-year prison sentence. The vote for him conveyed his constituents' gratitude for the flow of public works money that Mr. Tanaka, who continues to be highly influential, has steered into his district.

The loser was Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who is highly regarded — in other countries, at least — as a man who can make up his mind. To Japanese voters that evidently makes him a threat, in a modest way, to a comfortable consensus. The election leaves his Liberal Democrats only barely in control of a parliamentary majority, and Mr. Nakasone perhaps vulnerable to attempts from within the party to replace him with someone safer.

That would mean a reversion to a much more passive style of politics. It would be less dangerous in Japan than in most other democracies, since Japan depends less on initiative from the top down. But Mr. Nakasone's arrival a year ago ended a period of extraordinary devotion to the status quo — not to say, to stagnation — in Japanese politics. Concerning national defense, Mr. Nakasone, unlike his recent predecessors, was willing at least to

entertain the possibility of a somewhat greater effort by Japan in its own behalf.

Japan has had a couple of unpleasant reminders lately of the character of the neighborhood in which it lives. The Soviets have been talking about those of their SS-20 missiles that are pointed eastward. The destruction of the South Korean airliner is still in people's minds, as well as the North Korean attack on South Korean leaders in Burma. If Mr. Nakasone had won heavily, commentators like this one would probably have explained it as a reaction to foreign threats. But most of the voters apparently decided that, in such menacing times, it is better to do nothing for a while and see what happens.

As sometimes occurs in other electoral systems, a small shift in votes has produced a rather large redistribution of parliamentary seats. Mr. Nakasone's Liberal Democrats lost a tenth of their seats because they lost less than a twentieth of their popular vote. The Clean Government Party, which stands for nothing in particular except opposition to the Liberal Democrats, improved its share of the popular vote from 9 percent to a little over 10 percent, which translated into a gain from 34 seats to 58. It would be more than a pity if Japanese politicians took this arithmetic to mean that the voters don't like their government to talk openly about national requirements.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The sharp electoral setback to Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party speaks more to that nation's domestic problems than to its foreign affairs. Relations with America and the Western alliance were insignificant issues in the campaign and may not be much altered by it.

The LDP is in fact a conservative party; it has ruled Japan since 1955. Its popular vote Sunday was only slightly less than usual. But opposition groups pooled their strength and took the largest number of seats ever from the LDP, which lost its majority in the House of Representatives. Still, that has happened before, and the LDP retains a commanding minority position. Assuming Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone can keep his job when the new Diet assembles, the larger question will be what he does to retain it and to be re-elected as party leader at next November's LDP caucus.

By all accounts, the Liberals were weighed down by the continuing power of Kakuei Tanaka, who was convicted two months ago of taking bribes from the Lockheed Corporation while prime minister. Having nonetheless won re-election by the largest margin of his career, he remains on the scene in command of the party's largest faction. How Mr. Nakasone deals with him will shape the course of Japan's politics in the months ahead.

Power inside the party has frequently shifted. Mr. Nakasone set an unusually vigorous — and welcome — style of leadership. Now his wings have been clipped for reasons that appear unrelated to this vitality. Of greatest concern to Americans will be the effect on Japan's military and economic policies.

In barely a year in office, Prime Minister Nakasone tried to reduce resentment against Japanese trade policies by chopping at the barriers to imports and gaining reluctant acceptance of other nations' restrictions on Japanese sales. Further progress toward a more balanced trade account may now be slowed.

On the military front, Mr. Nakasone accepted a commitment to expand Japan's contributions to Western defense, including a more active diplomacy and foreign aid program. No retreat from this is likely.

But domestic social programs may get a larger slice of the Japanese pie — as the strengthened opposition parties demanded and as Mr. Nakasone promised, particularly for education. The economic stimulus of increased government spending and larger budget deficits could do more than any trade measures to satisfy the world's clamor for Japan to import more and export less.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Japan: After 'a Major Defeat'

Voters as a whole made clear that they do not approve of a party that is dominated by a convicted ex-prime minister, and of the pork barrel politics that he and his followers are believed to represent. [The election results are] a major defeat for the ruling party.

Voters did, in effect, what the Diet had failed to do. The election was called as a direct result of the parliamentary impasse over the handling of a joint opposition resolution calling for the voluntary resignation of Kakuei Tanaka. By either voting against the LDP or abstaining, many people disapproved of the way in which the LDP ignored the overwhelming public outcry for Mr. Tanaka's resignation.

The great irony is that Mr. Tanaka himself garnered the largest number of votes of his long political career — a figure that far exceeded even the number he collected while he was prime minister. The Tanaka faction, which put up no more candidates than any other LDP faction, did much better than the others. This indicates that, while decrying pork barrel interests in principle, many voters at least connived at them in reality.

— The Japan Times (Tokyo).

Mr. Nakasone's decision to give low priority to political ethics, which was the main theme of the campaigns of the leading opposition parties, was probably the main reason for the LDP's setback. The LDP's disappointing performance is bound to lead to factional squabbles, and there is a possibility of Mr. Nakasone being forced to quit. However, this will do little to rid the party of irregular practices that one day could break its hold on power. Some housecleaning is long overdue.

— South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

Two aspects of the election results are worth noting. On the domestic scene, Japanese voters have penalized the "money politics" that con-

taminate the country's power circles. This ethical reaction — reminiscent of the one that followed revelation of the Lockheed scandal in 1976 — is a reality that the parties and factions will have to take into account.

And in external affairs, Mr. Nakasone — or his successor — will be obliged to observe extreme caution. In the year that he has been in power the prime minister has boldly accentuated Japanese military and diplomatic solidarity with the Western camp, in particular the United States. That drew fire not only from militant "pacifists" but also from moderates. Had he overcome this resistance with a large electoral victory, Mr. Nakasone would now benefit from an indisputable popular consensus. But the opposite has occurred. Relations between Washington and Tokyo may suffer.

— Le Monde (Paris).

Japan's election has vindicated Prime Minister Nakasone in one respect: He did not want to go to the polls because he knew he would emerge weaker. The result proved him right. He will have a much more difficult time in government from now on.

— The Times (London).

We and other nations in the world will now be looking at Japan, for the next short while at least, with a bit of uncertainty. The many years of LDP government, coupled with the sure and friendly hand of Mr. Nakasone's foreign policy, perhaps made us all a little complacent.

Mr. Nakasone has made significant strides in developing ties with ASEAN countries and he has built an important bridge of understanding between the countries in our region and Japan. No matter who holds power in Tokyo, it is vitally important that these close ties be maintained and built upon. We cannot afford a return to the mistrust and suspicion that may have clouded relations in the past.

— The Bangkok Post.



## How Nations Might Unite in Peacekeeping

By Brian Urquhart

The writer is United Nations undersecretary-general for special political affairs.

NEW YORK — The crisis in Lebanon has raised fundamental questions about the concept of peacekeeping — that is, about the use of military personnel for control of international conflicts. The success of peacekeeping depends on a sound political base, a well defined mandate and objective, cooperation of the conflicting parties, firm but politically sensitive command and the attitude and understanding of their task by the peacekeeping soldiers.

After 35 years and some 13 United Nations peacekeeping operations, I have a dream that we shall have peacekeeping operations in which contingents from the United States and the Soviet Union join those of other countries under the mandate and directives of the Security Council to keep the peace and contain conflict in crises that threaten international peace and security.

Surely this must eventually happen if we are to have a relatively peaceful world. It is not such a new idea, being very much in the original spirit of the United Nations Charter.

In the Charter, a basic assumption is the unanimity and concerted action of the great powers in the face of threats to international peace and security or acts of aggression. And why should not the lion sometimes lie down with the lamb, instead of terrifying all the lambs with the lion's mutual hostility?

Until that great step forward, we have to make do as best we can. The principles underlying United Nations peacekeeping operations, as pioneered by Dag Hammarskjöld, Lester Pearson, Ralph Bunche and others, are relatively simple.

The peacekeepers must have broad political support and a broad base in the world community — that is, they must have Security Council

support and be composed on a broad geographical basis. They must have a clear mandate and objective agreed upon by the Security Council and executed by the secretary-general and the commander in the field. Their aim is to bring about the cessation of hostilities and provide the pretext for peaceful conduct and the atmosphere for negotiation. They must remain absolutely above the conflict and not become part of it.

They must use force only in the last resort of self-defense. This means they may have to accept abuse, obstruction or harassment without taking reprisals. UN peacekeepers do not have enemies — difficult clients, perhaps, but not enemies.

The peacekeepers must act as an integrated force under a single United Nations commander responsible to the United Nations. In cases of difficulty or doubt, they can refer to the secretary-general — and if necessary to the Security Council — for instructions and guidance.

In operations using only unarmed United Nations military observers, the principles are much the same. Their function is to supervise cease-fires and assist the conflicting parties in maintaining them. They must have everyone's confidence in their objectivity and impartiality. They must have complete freedom of movement and communication. They must be immune from threats, physical or otherwise.

Over and above the immediate local objectives of a United Nations peacekeeping operation is the need to control regional conflicts to avoid

escalation into a wider — even global — conflict.

In Lebanon, we see that older concept of peacekeeping alongside the newer one of the multinational force. The latter has far greater firepower than any UN peacekeeping force, as well as the backing and prestige of a superpower and three major European powers. But it has proved to be vulnerable when things get difficult.

The multinational force, for all its physical power, has a narrow political base that, in times of crisis, can cause its intentions to be, perhaps deliberately, misperceived by parties to the conflict. It does not have a single integrated command structure, and that is a hazard when bullets start to fly. Thus, through no fault of the contingents involved, the multinational force has tended to become a controversial factor.

In the complexities of Lebanon there is no easy solution, whatever international or multinational instruments are used. In 1982 the U.S. objection to a peacekeeping presence was from one side of the East-West divide. This year it is, for the moment, from the other. It is to be hoped that eventually the UN peacekeeping capacity may again be of value in pacifying this uniquely difficult and violent problem.

An inevitable precondition for this is an international consensus on what can and should be done to help Lebanon. Only if there is general agreement on the approach to the problem outside Lebanon can international pressure be brought to bear in favor of concerted, unified action inside Lebanon. If that happens, peacekeeping will be better able to play its full role in bringing about a solution of the tragic dilemma of the Lebanese government and people.

The New York Times.

## Two Columnists Take Stock

## Almost Nothing Is More Satisfying Than Writing

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — It is a decade since I, forever seeking madder music and stronger wine, found the perfect pleasure: writing a column. So today I take time out from vivisectioning the rest of the world to say something about this vocation and to acknowledge a debt of gratitude.

My three children, watching me in my office at home, consider me unemployed, which in a sense I am. Nothing so pleasurable can be called a job. "Writing is not hard," wrote Stephen Leacock. "Just get paper and pencil, sit down, and write as it occurs to you. The writing is easy — it's the thinking that's hard." I disagree.

Today's world is endlessly provoking, at least to someone with a Tory sensibility and ordinary curiosity. I carry in my wallet a list of topics that I am itching to get to, and I usually add it to about six topics a week. But I only write two columns a week, which is not enough to do justice to the train wreck of American manners, let alone public policy.

Even the abuse that comes a columnist's way is more entertaining than wounding, and it can be used to

teach the young stoicism about slings and arrows. A chip off this old columnist came home from school upset because a playmate had called him a name. I opened for him the Los Angeles Times, which had recently run a column of mine putting Napoleon in his place and was, this day, full of letters from Napoleon's defenders, a sordid lot. My son especially enjoyed seeing his father called a "mad dog." I had not seen him so cheerful since I nearly dislocated my shoulder skiing.

I write in longhand, with a fountain pen, of course. I do so not as a political statement — although a Tory could hardly do otherwise — but because writing should be a tactile pleasure. You should feel sentences taking shape. People who use "word processors" should not be surprised if what they write is to prose as process cheese is to real cheese.

The columnist's craft has an alarmingly distinguished pedigree, beginning with Addison, Steele and Dr. Johnson. What Henry Adams said of the succession of presidents from

Washington to Grant (that it refuted the theory of evolution) can fairly be said of the succession of columnists from Johnson to Will. But not of the succession from Johnson to my favorite columnist, Murray Kempton.

Here is my expression of gratitude. I meandered into this craft, via university teaching and Senate staff work, but I know this: I am a columnist because 25 years ago, when I came East to college, I discovered the delights of Kempton, who then wrote for the New York Post.

Every serious citizen must read the sports pages, which are Heaven's gift to struggling mortals. But nothing is more optional than reading a columnist. Congress should make it compulsory, but will not. So a columnist needs three seductive skills: He must be pleasurable, concise and gifted at changing the subject frequently.

Changing the subject is easy: I write at least half my columns on subjects that are not on the front page, or often any page, of newspapers. It is an aim of my life to die

without having written a column about who will win the New Hampshire primary. But, then, I may be the only journalist in Christendom who has never been to New Hampshire.

My guess is that 75 percent of my readers disagree with 75 percent of what I write. That is fine. It means the audience is opinionated, in need of instruction and capable of enjoying aggravation if it is inflicted with some felicity. Readers do not read a columnist because of his subject on a particular day. Rather, they read or do not read him because they like or dislike the way his mind ranges around the social landscape.

The amazing thing is that something this much fun is not illegal. Bob by Knight, Indiana University's basketball coach, who thinks of journalists as the way Mussolini thought of Ethiopia, says: "All of us learn to write in the second grade. Most of us go on to greater things. But it is impossible to do anything — well, anything not done between the foul lines in a baseball park — more satisfying than writing."

The Washington Post.

## Read: 'I Move, Therefore, That Candles Be Brought'

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Every year I force myself to reread the previous 52 weeks' columns and take note of some of my errors and misjudgments. The time has arrived for this annual exercise.

I was asleep back in May, when I said that the fact the United States had six different presidents in the last 20 years was "unprecedented." John McLaughlin in Kirby, Vermont, knew better. So did Edwin P. Lester in Roseville, California. Six presidents in 20 years was almost commonplace, they pointed out; seven or eight in a similar span, not unknown. Back to American History I. Broder.

During the summer I misplaced an excellent article by Robert Kutner, shifting it from The Atlantic to Harper's — a feat of levitation that did not please James Fallows, the Washington editor of The Atlantic.

In a column on John F. Kennedy last month I perpetuated an error that Kennedy himself had made in dating a favorite quotation. Leonard A. Kroupa of Matawan, New Jersey, wrote that it was in 1780, not 1789, that the skies darkened over Hartford and Abraham Davenport, the speaker of the Connecticut house, uttered the lines Kennedy liked to quote.

Christopher Collier of the University of Bridgeport, a specialist on Connecticut history, not only confirmed the 1780 date as correct, but provided the original phrasing of Colonel Davenport's comment, which differs slightly.

"The Day of Judgment is coming or it is not. If it is not, there is no occasion for alarm. If it is, I wish to be found in the line of duty. I move, therefore, that candles be brought."

It was probably the candlelight

flickering in the crystal ball that caused me to think back in January that Jane Byrne would be re-elected as mayor of Chicago and that Harold Washington had no more than an "outside chance." I spent a lot of time in Chicago, my old stamping ground, in 1983. Except for the glorious August at Wrigley Field when the Cubs sent 12 men to bat in the bottom of the first inning and old Ferguson Jenkins legged out a bases-clearing triple, I should have stood in bed.

The column that caused me the most second thoughts was written from Chicago. In it I added my voice to the heavy local media criticism of the ads John Deardourf made for Republican Bernard Epton's campaign, in which voters were urged to

defeat Harold Washington "before it's too late." At the very least that column should have been penalized for unnecessary roughness. Mr. Deardourf is not only one of the most honorable people in politics but one of the funniest. He says that if he's invited back to Chicago to handle the Republican mayoral campaign in 1987, he knows the slogan he will use: "Better late than never."

Better late than never, let me pay my respects to Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. In particular, Reagan administration officials in general, for remaining accessible and civil toward a journalist who, more often than not, was critical of their policies and their views. I am unrepentant enough to say — one

more time — that the roadblocks the administration has thrown in the way of bipartisan congressional efforts to deal with the budget deficits and the decision to keep the markets on the ground in Lebanon are most unnecessary and imprudent risks.

I continue to believe that President Reagan's insensitivity to the effect of his social and economic policies on women and men struggling for survival and status is his chief blind spot.

Those are debatable contentions. But no one, I hope, will deny me my one moment of brilliance. Commenting back in January on the advantage Walter F. Mondale possessed in the presidential nomination fight, I wrote, "Mondale has the capacity to make the Democratic marathon dull." Boy, did he ever!

The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### What Schmidt Sought

In response to the editorial "But Germany Is at Issue" (HT, Nov. 28): The editorial affirms that Helmut Schmidt "requested the new weapons in compelling terms." This is absolutely wrong. What Mr. Schmidt really asked for in 1977 was to have the question of the growing Soviet INF forces, especially the SS-20 fleet, included in the Salt-2 negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union. This was rejected by the Carter administration. Later on, President Carter made (at the Gaudeloupe meeting in January 1977) the proposal to deploy medium-range missiles on West European soil to

counter the SS-20 buildup. This was modified by the leaders of Great Britain, France and West Germany in a way that led to the NATO double-track decision in December 1979.

JENS FISCHER  
Office of Helmut Schmidt,  
Bonn.

### About a Chinese Abroad

While I would enjoy discussing at length the many points brought out by Liang Heng's article ("Does a Chinese, Studying in the West, Dare Go Home to Help?" HT, Dec. 6), many of which I agree with, I think it was most disingenuous of him to imply that he can represent or even be con-

sidered in the same category as most Chinese students living abroad, inasmuch as he is married to a U.S. citizen (his co-author). Does he dare go home? At least he has a choice.

FRANK HAWKE  
Beijing.

### Correction

In "No, the American Recovery Will Last" (HT, Dec. 17), by Evan G. Galbraith, an erroneously edited sentence should have read: Moreover, certain important sectors of the economy were in recession longer than the 16 months technically attributed to the recent recession — for example, four bad automobile years.

## Ganging Up To Outwit Assassins

By Claire Sterling

ROME — The purpose of terrorism, as Lenin remarked, is to terrorize: Resolute killers try to bend the will of a nation by frightening its people stiff. Dozens of countries have gone through this shattering experience in the last decade or so, and now it appears to be America's turn.

For the moment, a lot of Americans are frightened stiff, and no wonder. Of all the assorted terrorists who have waged unremitting war on the United States abroad since the mid-1960s — in Mexico, Guatemala, Uruguay, France, Belgium, West Germany, Italy, Sudan, Lebanon, Turkey, Afghanistan, Iran — none are so surely terrifying as the Muslim suicide squads calling themselves Islamic Jihad (Holy War) that are homing in now in the Middle East.

Members of that band are bound to excel at their work, since their forefathers invented it. They descend from the original Assassins, known as the Hashishis when their sect was founded in Persia 900 years ago by a canny fellow with a bright political future named Hassan ibn al-Sabbah.

Acceptance of death with a certain equanimity is, of course, a prerequisite for any terrorist, giving them all a pretty unfair advantage over the rest of us. Generally, though, before setting out on a mission they put a lot of planning into avoiding death; they may steel themselves for it, but the prospect does not entrance them.

It is this extra edge that has made the Assassins of Shia Islam a wonderfully effective instrument for men of tyrannical and imperial ambitions.

Hassan ibn al-Sabbah was the first politician to perceive the uses of these implacable zealots, impatient of this world, courting death and reveling in blood lust. By the end of the 11th century he commanded a terrorist network embracing all Persia and Iraq, soon to spill over into Syria when the Christian crusaders came along. The Assassins killed generals, statesmen, caliphs, rival Muslim rulers and Christian infidels.

Terrorism as an instrument of state and diplomacy was Hassan's legacy to the world. The Assassins' chief, passing their title on as "The Old Man of the Mountain," became awesome figures of legend.

Obviously there are extra security measures that may be cumbersome and trying but can reduce the risks. What is far more important, though, is intelligence gathering that could anticipate and forestall an assault. This is better than trying to retaliate, which is too late, and it is usually how generals win wars.

America need by no means be alone; the present-day Shia Assassins are assuredly not an exclusively American problem. Scattered around their old home ground in Iran and nearby Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, India and Pakistan, they are still being used by men of tyrannical and imperial ambitions to spread confusion and disorder in the Moslem world. Hardly a government in Islam can rest easy while they are on the loose.

They were up to their necks in the murder of Anwar Sadat in 1981; for all-but-fatal blows to "chances for peace" in the Middle East. They were responsible for the armed occupation of the holiest of Moslem temples in Mecca, in 1979, a deadly thrust at the authority of Saudi Arabia's ruling royal family.

They were trusty hit men for Ayatollah Khomeini in his conquest of Iran, serving him thereafter exactly as their ancestors served Hassan ibn al-Sabbah nearly a millennium earlier. The ayatollah has used them ever since to help foment a Moslem fundamentalist revolt designed to create an Islamic empire under Iran's rule, stretching from North Africa to Turkey and the Asian subcontinent.

He has lent some of them to President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, a man of no mean tyrannical and imperial ambitions in his own right. While the ayatollahs are using their Shia Assassins to help build a Greater Iran, Mr. Assad has been deploying his in the cause of a Greater Syria.

The more effectively these Assassins have been used to such purposes, the more enemies they have collected.

As might be expected — the syndrome is all too familiar — some commentators are already suggesting that the best way to deal with these peculiarly intractable murderers is to be nice to their employers. If only we would go gently with Iran, they suggest, these syndicalists might call off their killers. Did Mr. Assad?

But nothing in the behavior of these rulers suggests their slightest interest in such friendly advances. Indeed, there is reason to believe that the United States and Israel have made substantial if subterranean efforts to placate Ayatollah Khomeini by helping to supply weapons to his war with Iraq. His response has been no less malevolent toward the United States and Israel than toward France, which supplied lethal missiles to the hated Iraqi enemy.

The more promising course would seem to be the most obvious: pooling the intelligence resources of all the governments and political forces that are now or may soon be threatened by the suicide gangs.

Among those threatened already are Turkey, Israel, Iraq, Pakistan, practically everyone in the Palestine resistance who opposes annexation by Syria, and everyone in Lebanon with the faintest hope of preserving a semblance of state sovereignty not to mention France, Britain, Italy and the legions of Iranians in exile who know more and care more than anyone else about Ayatollah Khomeini's plots and plans.

Without pre-emptive intelligence, no amount of blandishments or punitive bombardments would be likely to accomplish much.

The writer, author of "The Terror Network," contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## FROM OUR DEC. 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1908: Wolf Hunts at the White House** — Moving pictures of wolf hunts turned the East Room of the White House into a miniature theatre. The "stage manager" was John Abernathy, friend of President [Theodore] Roosevelt. Some nights ago he showed the pictures privately to the President, and the latter was so delighted with the exhibition that he decided to invite some friends to see it. Those who saw the pictures declared that they were remarkable. No on-looker, however, expressed himself as more pleased with them than the President. "There, they've got him!" he exclaimed as a hunt drew to a close. "That's one of the finest spots in the world," he declared, "and I hope to get some equally as good next year."

**1933: Russians Sell Biblical Codex** — The British Museum will buy from the Soviet government for £100,000 a manuscript known as the "Codex Sinaiticus." Prime Minister MacDonald announced in the House of Commons [on Dec. 20]. The manuscript formerly belonged to the tsar. It is one of the oldest and most famous manuscripts of the Bible and is said to be of paramount importance in the establishment of the biblical text. For many years after the Russian revolution, the whereabouts of the "codex" was a matter of mystery, and there was even doubt whether it had not been destroyed. After the "codex" and the Vatican manuscript, the oldest Bible manuscript is the "Alexandrinus," dating from the fifth century, now in the British Museum.

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# ARTS / LEISURE

## M Joins U.S. Men's Magazines

By Hilde Dorsey  
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — M, the latest men's magazine in the United States, is the brainchild of publisher John B. Fairchild, and the publisher of the magazine for women, W, launched 11 years ago, was itself a glamour spin-off of Women's Wear Daily, the trade journal that Fairchild turned

around some years ago by adding fashion-spice and gossip columns. The magazine proved successful — W's circulation is now 250,000 as against 70,000 for Women's Wear Daily.

M, a monthly launched in October, proclaiming that it is meant for "the civilized man." It is neither Playboy nor Gentlemen's Quarterly. "It is for men who are interested in style in the broadest sense of the word," Fairchild said during a recent interview in his office here. The magazine combines articles on fashion, books and films, with tycoon success stories and off-the-wall subjects — such as "Civilized Safari" or "Crewing on the Schuykill."

The latest issue slaps health fadism in the United States in an article titled "Surviving Fitness." After denouncing the ravages committed in the name of jogging and tennis, M recommends the gentle activities of "walking, stretching and bending, swimming and cycling."

Fashion is kept at 25 percent of the magazine's contents. "Fashion is more about how a civilized man would live," Fairchild said. "The clothes are also worn by models, but we try to put them in realistic situations. We're not eccentric and we're not interested in appealing to fashion freaks."

The magazine's ultimate goal is to be positive, Fairchild said, adding: "Even when we talk about cancer progress, we're talking about cancer progress."

Pornography, Fairchild believes, is passé. "People, I think, are sick of it. Porn is totally sexist. There is absolutely no romance in it. There's too much ugliness in life. Why not show the beautiful side of it?" he said.

But he still has a page at the beginning of the book featuring pretty girls under the heading "Looking Great" because, Fairchild admitted, "Men love beautiful girls."

"We're looking for people who are active, interesting," he said, "men who have big jobs but still manage to live and enjoy their lives, no matter what their age is. We're now looking for men under 42 who are doing interesting things in life."

The covers of the first three issues featured Prince Philip, President Ronald Reagan and Giovanni Agnelli, president of Fiat. Fairchild said he is not afraid of using men who have been overexposed "because we try to look at the other side of their lives. Take President Reagan, for instance. We had him chopping wood. We want to know why he enjoys life. All the political side has been written about a lot. There is no logic in our decisions but we found him an unusual man who really loves good living."

"Once we've established our credibility, we'll bring in less-known people because readers will assume we know what we're talking about."

The current issue of M is different from the first three in that it features on the cover "an American gentleman" who is little-known outside the art world: George Weymouth, a self-taught and "excellent painter" who can command \$120,000 for a portrait, M writes. Weymouth, a dedicated and suc-



Covers of the first four issues of M magazine.

cessful conservationist, also relishes the good life, as the magazine's photos of his warm and countrified kitchen indicate. When he is not painting, he indulges his favorite pastime—driving a four-horse carriage.

The magazine is produced by a staff of 11, all young. The editor is Kevin Doyle and the art director is Owen Hartley. When it comes to art, "We go for simplicity," Fairchild said. "We want a magazine that is easy to read with a lot of lively photographs."

M's readers, according to the magazine, are slightly older and more sophisticated than the usual readers of men's magazines. They are also described as well-traveled, which is why many of M's stories originate in Europe.

One reader of M, a middle-aged and affluent businessman, remarked recently: "I want to know where I can get the best suit in London, the best shirt in Milan. I find the profiles, from Agnelli to [Sony's chairman] Akio Morita, fascinating. Also, in its approach to the quality of life, I find M very reassuring in that it is solid and stands up for old-fashioned values."

Although he said he would not read a fashion magazine, he finds that M projects a fashion message "which is very subtle and subliminal. It goes beyond jeans, but it tells me that if Agnelli can wear jeans and a cashmere sweater, so can I."

However, another reader, a young film producer from Los Angeles, found M "much too old for me."

Whatever else it is about, M is about a growing market — the

men's market, which was in trouble a few years ago. "We tried to publish in 1973," Fairchild said, "but fell flat when our salesmen came back with only six pages of ads. Now things are different. Don't ask me why."

"The first issue of M came out with a bang — and 300 pages. The following three issues came down to a more realistic 140 pages. Still, M's circulation is 100,000," a figure he called "quite amazing."

But M is also about the publisher. "It's his idea," said a staff member, "his personality."

Fairchild appears to be a well-mannered man who jumps to his feet every time a woman enters the room. He comes across as a man of the 19th century who fancies that living is as important as working. He dresses soberly, in custom-made but low-key dark-gray flannel suits, often topped by a Burberry trenchcoat.

Remarkably, Fairchild has managed to live a private life in a terribly public business, much of which was created by him. He is well-known for bringing intrigue and excitement to what could be a very boring business.

But while he is putting the spotlight on people accustomed to escaping it — the latest Agnelli photographs were taken on a private yacht by a guest — Fairchild manages to escape to private retreats, including a chalet in Switzerland and a farmhouse in the Provence region of France.

And finally to the Duke of

## 'Turning' Mocks India Films

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The closing days of a year not especially remarkable for new British drama (always excepting David Edgar's socialist epic "Maydays" and Christopher Hampton's wonderfully jokey "Tales from Hollywood") have brought us a rare treat: a new and extremely funny play about the English abroad. Brian Thompson's "Turning Over" at the Bush, comes to us with a marvelous kind of topicality: Here is a wickedly accurate account of the filming at an Indian hill station of a documentary called "I Could Be Happy Here."

At the instigation of the British Broadcasting Corp. (for whom Thompson has, among thousands of others, been employed to make such a program), a somewhat bemused author of children's books has been sent out East to come up with 60 minutes of good television about the quest for the perfect life. The trouble is that perfect lives and the making of television documentaries are two entirely different things. Our hero (played with a superlative kind of middle-class confusion by Gary Wadsworth) is to contend with a recalcitrant sound man, a drug-store director who has hated him ever since their shared school days, an Indian fixer incapable even of fixing his own lunch and the Maughamsque English lady resident in the locality and over-eager for a little visiting sex.

What is intriguing about "Turning Over," coming as it does from an author whose earlier work on both stage and television has given little indication of the rich comic talent unleashed here, is the way that it combines all the best jokes about filmmakers abroad with a very real drama about a man trying to come to terms with his personal truth in an impossibly dishonest situation. Nobody in the midst of cobbling together a television documentary should be asked also to examine themselves. By forcing his central figure to do just that, Thompson has managed to comment on middle age, sex, travel, racial intolerance and, above all, the sublime lunacy of trying to capture on film a state of mind that one hasn't even firmly reached in real life. Thompson has managed (like Charles Wood in "Veterans") to encapsulate the deep sense of confusion and frustration at the borderline between wire where actors and writers on the one side confront directors and cameramen on the other, only to find that it is the technicians who have captured all the equipment.

But this is not just a play for the

makers of documentaries. It is a play for anyone who has ever thought that India was the answer to anything and it was waspishly clever of the director, David Hayman, to cast in major supporting roles two of the cast who are about to lead off a 13-week television serialization of Paul Scott's "Raj Quartet."

"Turning Over" works on so many levels of professional, men-

pausal and social commentary that it deserves a vastly longer London life than its current month at the Bush.

At the Hampstead, Dennis Potter's first stage play is a massive disappointment. After distinguished decades in television and occasionally cinema, Potter has come to the theater without much apparent notion of the sharper construction needed when there can be no fades or dissolves. Accordingly, his "Sufficiently Good" is a fair old shambles, veering between a minor get-the-guests comedy and something vastly more portentous to do with metaphorical black freighters steaming through the night toward a better life.

Initially we seem to have here a straightforward professional and sexual contest: To a villa on a small Greek island have come the new American owner of a multinational food firm and its previous owner, a drunken Englishman with fond memories of the days when food was still made of things recognizable. Both Nicky Henson, as the American, and Dinsdale Landen, as the Englishman, turn in performances of considerable intelligence. But when their initial marital drama has been sorted out (both are accompanied on this holiday by unhappy wives) it is clear that Potter can't decide whether he is into a latterday rerun of "Private Lives," a drama of old England versus new America, or something vastly less tangible to do with the inchoate dreams of the only other member of the house party, the Americans' teen-age son.

The result is an acidulated conversation piece that resolves nothing but moves in predictable circles, like an alcoholic croquet game through various familiar hoops of affluent angst. Potter is still rich in his language of loathing (the Englishman instead of blood has "warm, gray sludge"), but a dislike of supermarkets is really no basis for a two-hour drama.

And finally to the Duke of

York for a short season, before a long European tour, has come John Barton's production of "The School for Scandal," a curious affair since it is directed by a longtime stalwart of the Royal Shakespeare Company but with precisely the kind of all-star cast that company has always avoided like the plague. Thus we get not only Donald Sinden (also a frequent member of the company) as Sir Peter Teazle, but Beryl Reid as Mrs. Candour, Michael Denison as Sir Oliver Surface, Dulcie Gray as Mrs. Sowerwell, Nicola Pagett as Lady Teazle and Clive Francis as the evil Joseph, all working in mixture of ancient and modern styles that manage to come together very well indeed at the last. This is not, in truth, an immensely revealing or thoughtful reconsideration of a classic text. Instead it is an enjoyable canter through some familiar jokes leading up to a screen scene that can seldom have been better played, thanks largely to Sinden in unusually restrained form and Francis as a superlatively creepy villain. Those who wonder what acting in the classics used to be like before the arrival of the great concrete culture palaces of the National and the Barbican should have a look at this "School for Scandal." They will find it was not altogether to be scorned.

THE LONDON STAGE

## French Munching Too Many Legs For Good of Frogs

The Associated Press

PARIS — There are too many frogs on French dinner plates and not enough in ponds, the secretary general of the French Batrachian Society has warned.

Alain Dubois said Monday that French consumption of frogs' legs has increased 10 times in the past decade, endangering the native species of the amphibian.

Frogs' legs are considered a delicacy in France, with a taste that many say is a cross between chicken and rabbit. The dish is most often prepared with a Provencal garlic-and-butter sauce.

"The increase in consumption is mainly due to the frozen foods industry," Dubois said. "The frozen foods industry has made frogs' legs into a national dish whereas in the past it was mainly a regional dish."

Dubois said the French Batrachian Society was organizing a national conference to be held next November to study ways to protect the frog population.

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# 'The Sea Did Not Swallow' Taiwan Five Years After Losing U.S. Recognition, Island Thrives

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

TAIPEI — Five years after the United States broke diplomatic relations with the Chinese Nationalist government here and pushed people to the point of panic, Taiwan has developed a new self-confidence, a feeling that it has coped with the worst and need not fear the future.

The island's dynamic economy is again surging ahead, keeping its 18.5 million people among the most prosperous in Asia. Political maturity is coming as the ruling Nationalist Party of the late President Chiang Kai-shek hesitantly but increasingly opens the government to broader participation.

And, to its surprise, Taiwan is far from isolated internationally, even without extensive diplomatic ties.

"The sky did not fall, and the sea did not swallow us," William Chen, 43, an engineer who manages his family's electronics business, said the other day. "We all expected the worst, even an invasion by the Chinese Communists, but we are okay, really okay."

This assessment is widely shared and appears to have brought a remarkable change in the national mood here from the dark days that followed the Carter administration's decision in December 1978 to switch U.S. recognition from the Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan to the rival Communist government in Beijing as of Jan. 1, 1979.

## 'Reality' Did Not Change

"Naturally, we wish the United States had continued diplomatic relations with us, but the American de-recognition did not change the reality of Taiwan," a newspaper editor remarked as he reflected on the past five years. "That reality is shaped by our own efforts, we found, and not by others' perceptions of us."

"You could say we act — we produce, we sell, we buy, we grow, we live, we thrive actually — and therefore we exist. When we realized this, our anxiety passed."

Coping with the U.S. break in diplomatic relations even seems to have strengthened Taiwan in some ways, many people, both in and out of government, now feel.

The strategic conclusion that Taiwan's future, its security as well as its prosperity, depends ultimately on its economic vitality has brought increased efforts to move into technology-intensive industries, to develop more export markets and to raise living standards even higher.

Politically, the uncertainties of the future convinced many in the Nationalist leadership, including President Chiang Kai-shek, the son of Chiang Kai-shek, of the need to broaden the party's base with greater participation by native Taiwanese, thus reducing friction with those who came here in 1949 after the Communist victory on the mainland.

## More Than Just an Economy

Social, educational and cultural programs, so long the stepchildren of Taiwan's development efforts, are now getting more attention in the

belief that "we must be more than economic creatures," as a professor of psychology put it. "The anxiety of the past few years made us see the shallowness of our society, and we are trying to remedy it," the professor said.

Taiwan's defense capabilities are, in the opinion of informed foreign analysts, stronger than they were five years ago.

"The Carter and Reagan administrations both sold enough weapons to ensure their ability to deter any attempt to invade or blockade the island," one analyst said. "Their superiority

**'You could say we act — we produce, we sell, we buy, we grow, we live, we thrive actually — and therefore we exist. When we realized this, our anxiety passed.'**

comes from technology, from very effective weapons systems, not from numbers.

"Ultimately, however, their security is political rather than military because China's relations with the United States, with Japan, Western Europe and Southeast Asia are far, far too valuable to jeopardize by even threatening this place with force. Arguably, this makes Taiwan more secure now than when the U.S. had a defense treaty and troops here, though [the Nationalists] would not agree."

The precedent created by the establishment of the large, nominally nongovernmental U.S. mission here, the American Institute on Taiwan, which replaced the U.S. Embassy, has enabled 14 Western European countries to open trade offices here despite some objections from Beijing. Twenty-four countries maintain diplomatic relations with the Republic of China, as the Nationalist government is called, but only South Korea, Saudi Arabia and South Africa are regarded as significant among them.

## International Companies

Taiwan's dynamic economy — real growth of 6.5 percent is expected this year, increasing the gross national product to more than \$50 billion — is attracting more and more large international companies, many of which had bled back from doing business here for political reasons.

Nine major West European banks have opened offices in Taiwan, trade missions come almost weekly from around the world and foreign investment continues to grow. Pan American World Airways resumed its flights from Japan and the United States in June after a five-year hiatus and over Beijing's objections, and the Dutch airline, KLM, has begun flights from Europe, also ignoring mainland Chinese protests.

"Five years ago, a doomsday scenario seemed more likely," K.L. Huang, a bank economist, said. "We feared that the loss of U.S. recognition, which had been so much a fact of life and an underpinning for all we had done, might

mean our collapse. We were afraid of losing our export markets, the decline of investor confidence, unemployment, bankruptcies; in short, an accelerating economic collapse, bringing with it social and political collapse."

"This was never realistic, but we had to prove to ourselves that we could survive, and not just survive but do better... that is why there is such a strong sense of self-confidence today. We know we are not going to disappear, not tomorrow and not a decade from now."

Although the Nationalist government put on a brave face and calmed the angry anti-U.S. demonstrations that erupted after Washington broke diplomatic relations, "We all had the same what-will-become-of-us fear," a senior government official recalled, asking not to be quoted by name.

"We were all bitter, just so, at being treated so shabbily by the U.S., and we were all frightened that everything we had done on this island over 30 years would be lost," he went on. "Oh, we might survive this American sellout, we knew, but the prosperity, the stability and the international respect we had enjoyed were in danger. We said we would go it alone, but doing it, we knew, was going to be very difficult."

Taiwan's greatest strength in this test came from its economic success, which is nearly legendary in postwar Asia.

"Our businessmen just won't quit," said James C.Y. Soong, director-general of the government information office. "If things are difficult, they try harder, look for another way, keep pushing."

More to the point perhaps is Taiwan's high living standard, perhaps higher than anywhere else in Asia except Japan, which gives practically everyone a stake in economic growth and the system that encourages it.

## Many Emigrated to U.S.

"I remember going barefoot as a boy, and so do a lot of other people," Chen Chi-hsiang, an electrical engineer, said as he sat in his comfortable four-room apartment with a stereo system, a video tape recorder and personal computer. "I may have done better, but even those at the bottom are riding motorbikes and watching color televisions and planning to buy cars and bigger apartments."

"It is not just government propaganda that life gets better with hard work. It is the reality. That is the real reason for our confidence. Sometimes the future does look bad, and I would say the world recession was as much a challenge to us as the break in diplomatic relations with the U.S., but we managed to come through it and are stronger for it."

Even in the view of the Nationalists' critics here, Taiwan has emerged from this five-year test stronger politically and socially as well as economically.

"We felt like international orphans five years ago, and this led to a tremendous loss of confidence," Antonio Chiang, an editor of opposition magazines, said. "We were almost paralyzed with fear. At dinner, people would sit



A young woman seems to symbolize Taiwan's rediscovered balance with this traditional exercise of holding a fan still.

around wringing their hands. Many emigrated to the United States.

"Well, nothing happened. The worst time is past. People have calmed down and we know we will survive."

One important result of this experience, Mr. Chiang continued, is that the Nationalist government can no longer use the "Communist threat" to justify its authoritarian rule, including continued martial law. Another has been the widespread conviction, he said, that Taiwan must concentrate on its own problems to assure its future and worry less about what Beijing might do in its desire to reunite the island with the mainland.

"We have now seen that all the strength of the Kuomintang [the Nationalist Party] comes from this land, this people," Mr. Chiang said. "If they don't realize that, they will lead us into a dead end."

"We want them to identify with Taiwan," he continued, reiterating opposition criticism that the Nationalists continue to operate on the illusion that they will recover the mainland and that Taiwan is just a temporary refuge. "If they don't identify with us, people here cannot support them forever. If they are going to identify with us, then they must make a long-range program, a timetable, for Taiwan's political as well as its economic development. We cannot have an illusion as a national goal and hope to survive."

While acknowledging that such arguments have some validity as well as wide appeal here, younger Nationalist Party and government officials warn that they also tend to undermine the

government by calling into question its legitimacy, which is based on its claim to be the legal government of all China, including Taiwan province.

"There is not only room for reform," said Chen Li-an, deputy secretary general of the Nationalist Party's Central Committee, "there is

**'We felt like international orphans five years ago, and this led to a tremendous loss of confidence. We were almost paralyzed with fear. At dinner, people would sit around wringing their hands. Many emigrated to the United States.'**

also need for it... However, which reforms, how to implement them, and so forth. On all this, there are differences even within the opposition."

Opposition and independent candidates polled 29 percent of the votes cast in this month's legislative elections, but won only nine of the 71 seats at stake because of the sharp divisions among themselves.

Had a stronger and united opposition emerged from the elections, it would have been better, say younger Nationalist officials, who characterize themselves as progressives and want a more open political system. When the leading opposition figure, Kang Ning-hsiang, was defeated after months of radical attacks on him as too moderate, a government official remarked: "It would have been better if we had lost 10 seats and kept Kang Ning-hsiang as a partner in dialogue about the future."

What that future might be, few have any clear idea.

The government, for the record, insists that it is committed to the reunification of China and to the Nationalist recovery of the mainland, the bequest of Chiang Kai-shek, but at the same time declares that it will never negotiate with the Communists.

Beijing's carrot-and-stick strategy, launched five years ago to hasten reunification, appears to have lost much of its impact. The incentives of nationalism and economic benefits (the mainland offers the world's largest market to the entrepreneurs of Taiwan) seem to have limited attraction, and the threats implied in an uncertain future are no longer frightening.

"All the arguments over reunification have simply numbed people's minds," the publisher of a leading pro-government newspaper said, "and they dismiss them all as empty speculation. The matter is serious in historical terms, but most find it irrelevant to their lives. And, of course, there is deep suspicion about all the Communists' proposals. Frankly, we doubt very much whether a single promise would be kept."



## Another great launch.

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Fiscal and Monetary Policies;

Their linkage to International Trade;

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The Congressional Agenda and

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# UN Agency Not Expected To Alter Report Faulting Russians in Jet Disaster

By Richard Widkin  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Unless the Soviet Union can come up with some strong new evidence, the International Civil Aviation Organization is not expected to change its preliminary conclusion that the shooting down of a South Korean airliner Sept. 1 was unjustified, aviation officials said.

The agency, meanwhile, is continuing to develop proposals to prevent any new disasters.

A draft report prepared by a special inquiry team established by the Montreal-based aviation agency significantly undercuts the Soviet arguments. The draft was made public last week by the governing body of the 152-nation group.

The draft report rejects a Soviet contention that the South Korean jet was on an intelligence mission. It says that, because the Russians assumed that the Boeing 747 was on an espionage mission, they "did not make exhaustive efforts to identify the aircraft through in-flight visual observations."

It also indicates that, since there were no signs that the airliner's pilots were aware they were being intercepted by fighter planes, the Russians had not complied with procedures for warning intruders that they had flown into prohibited airspace.

The Korean Air Lines 747 crashed into the Sea of Japan near the Soviet island of Sakhalin, killing all 269 people on board.

Prepared by eight experts who are employees of the aviation agency and who do not represent member countries, the draft report might still be modified before it is endorsed by governmental bodies that belong to the organization. But officials say this is not likely.

The decision to make the draft report public was made at a two-week closed meeting of the agency's 33-member council, its governing body. The council resolution also forwarded the draft report to the 15-nation Air Navigation Com-

mission, asking it to report back with a detailed analysis.

The vote on the overall resolution was 28 in favor, with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia abstaining. China is the only other Communist country on the council, which is affiliated with the United Nations.

The United States had said it wanted the council to issue a formal condemnation.

One official said the U.S. position had been vindicated by the inquiry team and added, "Now let's be constructive and keep this from happening again."

A good deal of work already has been done at the aviation agency to prepare the way for actions aimed at avoiding any more disasters.

On the technical side, the Air Navigation Commission recently took the position that existing interception procedures were adequate if they were followed. But, drawing on the lessons of the Korean incident, its members have drafted proposals to strengthen what is already on the books.

One key proposal would be to ensure that the flight plans of civil aircraft on an international trip be forwarded well in advance from the air-traffic control system of the departing country to air-traffic officials in other countries that might have an interest in the flight plan, including countries close to the projected flight paths.

Another key proposal would improve communications links between civil and military air-traffic authorities in an individual country and between air-traffic authorities of neighboring countries.

Still another calls for enabling fighter planes and air-defense stations in all countries to broadcast on the emergency radio frequency that is standard for all civil aircraft, something Soviet military pilots have been unable to do.

On the legal side, proposals have been put forward to amend the international civil aviation convention to explicitly prohibit the use of force against civil aircraft. Legal changes of this sort would probably take several years.

## Russians Turn Over Debris

The Associated Press

EUREKA, California — An earthquake shook the Pacific Ocean floor early Tuesday near the coast of northern California and was felt on land, the authorities said, but no damage was reported.

The quake, which measured 5.8 on the Richter scale, was centered in the ocean about 50 miles (81 kilometers) southwest of Eureka.



The Columbia shuttle crew at a briefing Monday at the Johnson Space Center. From left, John W. Young, commander, Major Brewster H. Shaw, Robert A.R. Parker, Owen K. Garriott, Byron K. Lichtenberg and Ulf Merbold.

# Spacelab German Urges More Europeans in Crews

By Thomas O'Toole  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The first European to share space flight with American astronauts has been assigned to future shuttle flights.

"I share that view to some extent," he said. "The memorandum of understanding signed by the Europeans and Americans called for joint space flights by Europeans and Americans, not one European and many Americans. I think the Americans have to rethink this agreement to make it fairer."

In the two-hour post-flight briefing, the Columbia's commander, John W. Young, said he was not a candidate for any specific future flights, although he hoped on saying he was going to retire after spending 35 days in space on six flights, the most trips in history.

"I'm probably going to be stuck on the ground for a long time," Mr.

Young, a retired navy captain, said. "I don't think anybody's going to kick me upstairs because I'm going back to head up the astronaut office. I somehow was put on the Astronaut Selection Board for new astronauts. There's a lot to do."

Mr. Young was asked if the leakage of hydrazine fuel that scorched two instruments that supply hydraulic steering power to the shuttle's wings and tail on landing ever threatened the Columbia's crew. He said that hydrazine never decomposes enough to burn anything before the atmospheric pressure outside the spacecraft reaches two pounds (900 grams) per square inch, the equivalent of 45,000 feet (13,680 meters) altitude, where the pilots already have the shuttle on its final landing approach.

"We were over in any trouble," Mr. Young said, adding that he was far more concerned when two of the shuttle's five guidance computers failed in space. He said he had no explanation why the computers failed, but he suggested that their failure caused two "hard" firings of Columbia's primary thruster jets that "felt like somebody hit the bottom of our table (spacecraft) with a sledgehammer. It was really a hard rap."

The back-to-back computer failure forced the crew to "free drift" in space for more than four minutes and caused an eight-hour landing delay while flight directors on the ground tried to figure out what went wrong.

"Nobody knows the answers to these questions yet, but I can tell you one thing: NASA won't fly again until they have the answers," he said, referring to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

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# Chile's Airline Faces U.S. Action in Letelier Case

By Tamar Lewin  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A U.S. district judge says he will have Chile's national airline put into receivership unless it posts bond to cover the Chilean government's liability for a 1976 car bombing in Washington that killed Orlando Letelier, the former Chilean ambassador, and Ronni Moffitt, his co-worker.

The order was expected to be issued Tuesday in New York. But at Monday's hearing, Judge Morris Lasker said the receivership order and the posting of the bond, which would be from \$3 million to \$4 million, would not go into effect until next Tuesday to give the carrier, LAN-Chile Airlines, time to appeal.

Thomas Engel, a lawyer for LAN-Chile, said, "We will appeal this order, which we think is a violation not only of international law but of American law." He added: "We intend to continue our operations without interruption until this matter is litigated to a final resolution."

The bond would be used to insure the payment of a three-year-old federal court judgment awarding the survivors of Mr. Letelier and Mrs. Moffitt \$2.9 million in damages from the Chilean government, whose intelligence agent, Mi-

chael V. Townley, was convicted of the murders.

Chilean government representatives over appeared in court and never paid the money. In diplomatic notes sent to the U.S. State Department for transmittal to the court, Chile argued that, under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, an American law, the U.S. courts have no jurisdiction to hear the damage claims arising out of the murders.

Chile, the notes say, consents to jurisdiction in foreign courts "only as to claims based on a commercial contract, and as to no other claims."

To try to collect the damages, lawyers for the survivors have gone after the assets of LAN-Chile, contending that because the airline is owned by the government and was used to transport both Mr. Townley and the explosives used in the bombing, its assets should be used to satisfy the judgment.

Joseph Cyr, one of the lawyers providing free representation to the survivors, said, "Judge Lasker indicated... that he was willing to find that the Republic of Chile had used LAN-Chile to facilitate the assassination of Orlando Letelier and Ronni Moffitt, and therefore to disregard its separate legal entity and execute judgment on the assets of LAN."

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# U.S. Aid to Zimbabwe Is Cut Almost by Half; UN Votes Seen as Cause

By Jay Ross  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government has cut aid to Zimbabwe by almost half, to \$40 million, in a move that is likely to cause further deterioration in relations with the southern African country.

Officials at the Agency for International Development said Monday that congressional cuts in the overall foreign aid appropriation were to blame for the lowering of assistance to Zimbabwe from \$75 million. But State Department sources said privately that Zimbabwe's recent votes against U.S. positions at the United Nations "played a big part" in the decision.

Zimbabwe co-sponsored a UN resolution condemning the "armed intervention" by the United States in Grenada, and it abstained in the Security Council in September on a U.S.-sponsored resolution criticizing the Soviet Union for shooting down a South Korean airliner.

The State Department denied any political motivation for the reduction, which was approved by Secretary of State George P. Shultz. But an AID official said he could not recall any other case in which a

major aid recipient in Africa had had its allocation so heavily cut. Kenya is the second largest loser. It dropped from \$45 million in aid to \$40 million.

Representative William H. Gray 3d, Democrat of Pennsylvania, called the cut in aid to Zimbabwe "a tragic mistake" and part of a "disastrous policy" by the Reagan administration to punish some nations for not supporting the United States in UN votes. He also disputed the government's position that the reduction is necessary because Congress reduced the AID budget.

"There was enough money to do \$75 million for Zimbabwe if they had wanted to," said Mr. Gray, a leader of the Congressional Black Caucus. He said he would sponsor legislation to restore the cut.

Frank Donatelli, AID director for Africa, declined to comment on allegations that the cut was related to UN votes, except to say, "I'm not going to disguise that there have been difficulties between the two countries. They are under active discussion."

The United States has been the major donor to Zimbabwe, formerly Rhodesia, since independence three years ago.

# Salvador Arrest Linked To Killing of U.S. Aides

By Robert J. McCartney  
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — The National Police detained Monday an army captain suspected of helping the 1981 murder of two U.S. advisers on land reform, a senior police officer said.

The arrest marked the Salvadoran government's first concrete response to a list of U.S. demands for action against rightist death squads that was presented here this month by Vice President George Bush.

Mr. Bush, who specifically called for the captain's arrest, offered increased military aid if the demands were met, according to sources who declined to be identified.

The U.S. government hopes that the officer, Captain Eduardo Avila, will provide testimony against a lieutenant whom a U.S. report accuses of having played the major role in organizing the murders.

Two National Guardsmen have confessed to carrying out the killings, but the U.S. Embassy has

been frustrated by its inability to obtain legal action against the higher ranking suspects in the case.

A colonel in the National Police, Ricardo Alfonso Casanova, said his men had detained Captain Avila on orders of the armed forces' high command but that he did not know the reason for the arrest. The high command condemned the death squads last week.

Michael P. Hammer and Mark D. Pearlman were shot to death in a San Salvador hotel Jan. 3, 1981. Both were working on El Salvador's land reform program and were killed at the same time as the head of the Salvadoran Institute of Land Reform, José Adolfo Viera.

Captain Avila and Lieutenant Rodolfo López Sibrian met with one of the guardsmen outside the hotel just before the shooting, according to a U.S. Embassy document.

Lieutenant López Sibrian provided a submachine gun and other weapons for the killing, and Captain Avila lent a coat to conceal the submachine gun, the report said.

## NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ATT	24.50	24.30	24.40	+1/8
IBM	100.00	99.50	99.75	-25/8
GE	30.00	29.75	29.80	-1/8
AMT	15.00	14.75	14.80	+1/8
...	...	...	...	...

## Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	1245.33	1251.99	1247.79	1249.17	+2.44
Comp	477.37	481.88	479.91	480.71	+0.34

## NYSE Index

Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	1245.33	1247.79	1249.17	+2.44
...	...	...	...	...

## Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m.	137,000,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol.	75,000,000
Prev. Consolidated Close	71,022.47

## AMEX Diaries

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
252	252	252
...	...	...

## NASDAQ Index

Class	Chg.
Common	+0.07
...	...

## AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	1.00	0.95	0.98	+1/8
...	...	...	...	...

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High Low	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	16 1/2	AAR	.44	3.8	24	15 1/2	16 1/2	+1/8
25 1/2	24 1/2	AMP	.40	3.2	20	14 1/2	24 1/2	+1/8
30 1/2	29 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	29 1/2	+1/8
35 1/2	34 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	34 1/2	+1/8
40 1/2	39 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	39 1/2	+1/8
45 1/2	44 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	44 1/2	+1/8
50 1/2	49 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	49 1/2	+1/8
55 1/2	54 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	54 1/2	+1/8
60 1/2	59 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	59 1/2	+1/8
65 1/2	64 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	64 1/2	+1/8
70 1/2	69 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	69 1/2	+1/8
75 1/2	74 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	74 1/2	+1/8
80 1/2	79 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	79 1/2	+1/8
85 1/2	84 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	84 1/2	+1/8
90 1/2	89 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	89 1/2	+1/8
95 1/2	94 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	94 1/2	+1/8
100 1/2	99 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	99 1/2	+1/8
105 1/2	104 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	104 1/2	+1/8
110 1/2	109 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	109 1/2	+1/8
115 1/2	114 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	114 1/2	+1/8
120 1/2	119 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	119 1/2	+1/8
125 1/2	124 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	124 1/2	+1/8
130 1/2	129 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	129 1/2	+1/8
135 1/2	134 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	134 1/2	+1/8
140 1/2	139 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	139 1/2	+1/8
145 1/2	144 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	144 1/2	+1/8
150 1/2	149 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	149 1/2	+1/8
155 1/2	154 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	154 1/2	+1/8
160 1/2	159 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	159 1/2	+1/8
165 1/2	164 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	164 1/2	+1/8
170 1/2	169 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	169 1/2	+1/8
175 1/2	174 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	174 1/2	+1/8
180 1/2	179 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	179 1/2	+1/8
185 1/2	184 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	184 1/2	+1/8
190 1/2	189 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	189 1/2	+1/8
195 1/2	194 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	194 1/2	+1/8
200 1/2	199 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	199 1/2	+1/8
205 1/2	204 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	204 1/2	+1/8
210 1/2	209 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	209 1/2	+1/8
215 1/2	214 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	214 1/2	+1/8
220 1/2	219 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	219 1/2	+1/8
225 1/2	224 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	224 1/2	+1/8
230 1/2	229 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	229 1/2	+1/8
235 1/2	234 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	234 1/2	+1/8
240 1/2	239 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	239 1/2	+1/8
245 1/2	244 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	244 1/2	+1/8
250 1/2	249 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	249 1/2	+1/8
255 1/2	254 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	254 1/2	+1/8
260 1/2	259 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	259 1/2	+1/8
265 1/2	264 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	264 1/2	+1/8
270 1/2	269 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	269 1/2	+1/8
275 1/2	274 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	274 1/2	+1/8
280 1/2	279 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	279 1/2	+1/8
285 1/2	284 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	284 1/2	+1/8
290 1/2	289 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	289 1/2	+1/8
295 1/2	294 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	294 1/2	+1/8
300 1/2	299 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	299 1/2	+1/8
305 1/2	304 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	304 1/2	+1/8
310 1/2	309 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	309 1/2	+1/8
315 1/2	314 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	314 1/2	+1/8
320 1/2	319 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	319 1/2	+1/8
325 1/2	324 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	324 1/2	+1/8
330 1/2	329 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	329 1/2	+1/8
335 1/2	334 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	334 1/2	+1/8
340 1/2	339 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	339 1/2	+1/8
345 1/2	344 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	344 1/2	+1/8
350 1/2	349 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	349 1/2	+1/8
355 1/2	354 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	354 1/2	+1/8
360 1/2	359 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	359 1/2	+1/8
365 1/2	364 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	364 1/2	+1/8
370 1/2	369 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	369 1/2	+1/8
375 1/2	374 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	374 1/2	+1/8
380 1/2	379 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	379 1/2	+1/8
385 1/2	384 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	384 1/2	+1/8
390 1/2	389 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	389 1/2	+1/8
395 1/2	394 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	394 1/2	+1/8
400 1/2	399 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	399 1/2	+1/8
405 1/2	404 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	404 1/2	+1/8
410 1/2	409 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	409 1/2	+1/8
415 1/2	414 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	414 1/2	+1/8
420 1/2	419 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	419 1/2	+1/8
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440 1/2	439 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	439 1/2	+1/8
445 1/2	444 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	444 1/2	+1/8
450 1/2	449 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	449 1/2	+1/8
455 1/2	454 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	454 1/2	+1/8
460 1/2	459 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	459 1/2	+1/8
465 1/2	464 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	464 1/2	+1/8
470 1/2	469 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	469 1/2	+1/8
475 1/2	474 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	474 1/2	+1/8
480 1/2	479 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	479 1/2	+1/8
485 1/2	484 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	484 1/2	+1/8
490 1/2	489 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	489 1/2	+1/8
495 1/2	494 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	494 1/2	+1/8
500 1/2	499 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	499 1/2	+1/8
505 1/2	504 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	504 1/2	+1/8
510 1/2	509 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	509 1/2	+1/8
515 1/2	514 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	514 1/2	+1/8
520 1/2	519 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	519 1/2	+1/8
525 1/2	524 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	524 1/2	+1/8
530 1/2	529 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	529 1/2	+1/8
535 1/2	534 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	534 1/2	+1/8
540 1/2	539 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	539 1/2	+1/8
545 1/2	544 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	544 1/2	+1/8
550 1/2	549 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	549 1/2	+1/8
555 1/2	554 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	554 1/2	+1/8
560 1/2	559 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	559 1/2	+1/8
565 1/2	564 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	564 1/2	+1/8
570 1/2	569 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	569 1/2	+1/8
575 1/2	574 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	574 1/2	+1/8
580 1/2	579 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	579 1/2	+1/8
585 1/2	584 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	584 1/2	+1/8
590 1/2	589 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	589 1/2	+1/8
595 1/2	594 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	594 1/2	+1/8
600 1/2	599 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	599 1/2	+1/8
605 1/2	604 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	604 1/2	+1/8
610 1/2	609 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	609 1/2	+1/8
615 1/2	614 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	614 1/2	+1/8
620 1/2	619 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	619 1/2	+1/8
625 1/2	624 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	624 1/2	+1/8
630 1/2	629 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	629 1/2	+1/8
635 1/2	634 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	634 1/2	+1/8
640 1/2	639 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	639 1/2	+1/8
645 1/2	644 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	644 1/2	+1/8
650 1/2	649 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	649 1/2	+1/8
655 1/2	654 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	654 1/2	+1/8
660 1/2	659 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	659 1/2	+1/8
665 1/2	664 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	664 1/2	+1/8
670 1/2	669 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	669 1/2	+1/8
675 1/2	674 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	674 1/2	+1/8
680 1/2	679 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	679 1/2	+1/8
685 1/2	684 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	684 1/2	+1/8
690 1/2	689 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	689 1/2	+1/8
695 1/2	694 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	694 1/2	+1/8
700 1/2	699 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	699 1/2	+1/8
705 1/2	704 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	704 1/2	+1/8
710 1/2	709 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	709 1/2	+1/8
715 1/2	714 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0	20	14 1/2	714 1/2	+1/8
720 1/2	719 1/2	AMT	.30	3.0</				







## BUSINESS PEOPLE

### Claude Prétot Is Named Chairman, Managing Chief of Monsanto (France)

Claude Prétot has been named chairman and managing director of Monsanto (France), a subsidiary of the U.S.-based chemicals concern. He succeeds Jean Thévenaz, 60, who is leaving the company. Mr. Prétot, a 43-year-old agricultural engineer who joined Monsanto in 1979, is to continue to be in charge of the company's agro-chemical division. In other management changes, the Monsanto (France) board has named three new members: Jean Thomas, who heads the company's chemical, plastic and resin products division; Bernard Assens, director of Monsanto Agriculture for Europe and Africa; and Kenneth Oberhammer, financial director of Monsanto Europe-Africa.



Claude Prétot

### Weissmann to Become Biogen Head

The scientific board of Biogen, the Swiss biotechnology company, has elected Charles Weissmann, 52, to succeed Walter Gilbert as its chairman, effective Jan. 1. Mr. Gilbert has resigned as chairman to devote more of his time to his position as Biogen's principal executive officer and chairman of the supervisory board that runs the company's business affairs.

Mr. Weissmann is a founding member of the scientific board that oversees the company's research and development activities. He has been professor of molecular biology and director of the Institute of Molecular Biology at the University of Zurich since 1967. His current projects for Biogen focus on human leukocyte and immune interferon.

In January 1980, his university laboratory was the first to report the cloning of human alpha interferon and the production of active interferon by bacteria. Alpha interferon was subsequently developed by Biogen and licensed to Schering Corp. Schering is currently conducting human clinical trials of alpha interferon as a treatment for a variety of cancers and as a preventive of viral infections, including the common cold.

### Other Appointments

P.E. Hammond, a deputy chairman of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., is to retire in May. Mr. Hammond, who joined the bank in 1948, has been an executive director since March 1980, and was appointed deputy chairman in 1981. He is to be succeeded by William Purves, 51, who has been executive director, banking, since August 1982. He is also chairman of the bank's merchant banking subsidiary, Wardley Ltd. Robert Farrell, currently group staff controller, is to join the board in May as an executive director.

Brad C. Lesher has been appointed to the new position of assistant general manager, staff operations, for IBM's Southeast Asia headquarters in Hong Kong. He was formerly the director of office and communications systems for IBM World Trade America/Far East headquarters in New York. Mr. Lesher, who joined the U.S. computer company in 1957, will be responsible for marketing and business planning.

François de Lange de Meux is to be the next chairman of COEE Alsthom, the Paris-based electrical contractors, succeeding Marcel-Henry Marty, who retires at the end of December. Mr. de Lange de Meux is currently deputy general director of COEE Alsthom's holding company, Cie Générale d'Electricité.

The Frankfurt-based chemicals concern Hoechst has announced the appointment of Andrew Charnick as general manager of the Hoechst U.K. Ltd. group, succeeding Robert Carter. Mr. Charnick, who has joined English Clays, Mays, Donald & Co. as previously group treasurer of Laporte Industries (Holdings) PLC.

Israel Discount Bank Ltd. has appointed Asher Michaeli as its British representative in London, succeeding Moshe Meir, who has joined First International Bank of Israel. Mr. Michaeli, who formerly represented the bank in South America, also is to represent the bank's American subsidiary, Israel Discount Bank of New York.

John H. Churchill is to take over as chief executive of Shovelco & Drewry Ltd., a British vehicle maker, Jan. 3. Mr. Churchill, formerly director of operations in Britain and France for Sperry Vickers, succeeds W.T. Lees, who will remain a board member of the parent company, Butterfield Harve.

Fernando de Caralt is to succeed Enrique de Guzman when he retires as president-general manager of the Spanish aeronautics company, Construcciones Aeronauticas SA. Mr. de Caralt, who has been general manager since 1981, was nominated by the Instituto Nacional de Industria, which holds 70 percent of the company's stock.

Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. has named Richard E. Jones as vice president of its Europe, Africa and Middle East group. He was previously a second vice president.

JANICE FINCH in London  
International Herald Tribune

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 20, including bank service charges

	U.S.	DM	FF	£	Y	S	DK	Sc	N
American	1.0000	1.41	1.21	0.48	163.33	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Swiss franc	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
French franc	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
British pound	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
Japanese yen	163.33	163.33	163.33	163.33	163.33	163.33	163.33	163.33	163.33
Italian lira	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Spanish peseta	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Portuguese escudo	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Belgian franc	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Dutch guilder	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Scandinavian currencies	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Other currencies	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36

## INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits					Dec. 20				
	London	Frankfurt	Paris	Brussels	Amsterdam	Geneva	Zurich	Basel	
1M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	
3M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	
6M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	
1Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	
2Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	
3Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	
4Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	
5Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	
6Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	
7Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	
8Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	
9Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	
10Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	

Key Money Rates			U.S. Money Rates		
	1M	3M	1M	3M	6M
1M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
1Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
2Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
4Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
5Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
7Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
8Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
9Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
10Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Key Money Rates			U.S. Money Rates		
	1M	3M	1M	3M	6M
1M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
1Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
2Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
4Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
5Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
7Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
8Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
9Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
10Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Key Money Rates			U.S. Money Rates		
	1M	3M	1M	3M	6M
1M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
1Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
2Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
4Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
5Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
7Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
8Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
9Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
10Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Key Money Rates			U.S. Money Rates		
	1M	3M	1M	3M	6M
1M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
1Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
2Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
4Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
5Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
7Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
8Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
9Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
10Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Key Money Rates			U.S. Money Rates		
	1M	3M	1M	3M	6M
1M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
1Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
2Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
4Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
5Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
7Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
8Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
9Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
10Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Key Money Rates			U.S. Money Rates		
	1M	3M	1M	3M	6M
1M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
1Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
2Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
4Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
5Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
7Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
8Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
9Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
10Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Key Money Rates			U.S. Money Rates		
	1M	3M	1M	3M	6M
1M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
1Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
2Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
4Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
5Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
7Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
8Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
9Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
10Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Key Money Rates			U.S. Money Rates		
	1M	3M	1M	3M	6M
1M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
1Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
2Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
4Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
5Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
7Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
8Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
9Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
10Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Key Money Rates			U.S. Money Rates		
	1M	3M	1M	3M	6M
1M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
1Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
2Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
4Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
5Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
7Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
8Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
9Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
10Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Key Money Rates			U.S. Money Rates		
	1M	3M	1M	3M	6M
1M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
1Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
2Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
4Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
5Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
7Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
8Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
9Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
10Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Key Money Rates			U.S. Money Rates		
	1M	3M	1M	3M	6M
1M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
1Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
2Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
4Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
5Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
7Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
8Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
9Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
10Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Key Money Rates			U.S. Money Rates		
	1M	3M	1M	3M	6M
1M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
1Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
2Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
4Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
5Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
7Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/







# U.S. Futures Prices

Dec. 20

Grains				
Symbol	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. WHEAT	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
RYE	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
BARLEY	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
OATS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
PEANUTS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
WHEAT	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. WHEAT	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
RYE	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
BARLEY	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
OATS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
PEANUTS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01

# U.S. Oil Firms GM, Toyota Expected to Assure FTC

## Seen Delaying Price Decision

By Bob Haggerty  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Major U.S. oil companies are likely to defer until early next year a decision on whether to join a move to lower crude prices in the United States, oil analysts say.

Pressure for such a cut grew late Monday when Ashland Oil Inc., the largest independent refiner in the United States, announced a cut in its posted price, the amount that it will pay for crude, by \$1.50 a barrel. The cut, bringing the price for certain high-quality crudes to \$28.50 a barrel, matched one announced Friday by a smaller U.S. refiner, Cigo Petroleum.

But analysts said Tuesday that the price cut probably would not stick unless major oil companies join in. The majors, which derive a large share of their profits from selling crude oil, are less eager to see prices fall than are such independent refiners as Cigo and Ashland, for which crude is merely a raw material.

Profit margins at the independent refiners have come under extreme pressure in recent months as prices for oil products have declined. This week, however, cold weather in the eastern United States has pushed product prices up from the lows hit last week.

"The product market has really turned around," said Lawrence Goldenstein, an analyst at Petroleum Industry Research Associates in New York. "Whether the cut in posted prices becomes general, he said, depends largely on the severity of the winter, which determines demand for heating oil. Until this week, weather in the United States has been mild.

It remains unclear whether the major oil companies will endorse the cuts made by Ashland and Cigo. Richard Baskin, an energy-futures analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds in New York, rated the chances at 50-50. Thomas Burns, an economist at Standard Oil Co. of California, said he still expected prices to stay level but did not rule out a moderate cut next year.

If lower prices do become general in the U.S. market, pressure will grow for further price cuts worldwide.

# Christmas Sales Rising Worldwide

## Seen Delaying Price Decision

By Bob Haggerty  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Toyota Corp. and General Motors Corp. hope to sign by Thursday an agreement on antitrust concerns that would satisfy a federal demand on their proposed joint venture to build a new line of cars, a Toyota attorney said Tuesday.

Earl Kintner, a local lawyer representing Japan's largest automaker, said representatives of Toyota, GM and the U.S. Federal Trade Commission were conferring Tuesday on the "precise language of a consent agreement."

Mr. Kintner and FTC sources said that after GM and Toyota sign an agreement promising that they will not violate U.S. antitrust laws in their venture the commission is likely to approve their accord.

GM, the world's biggest automaker, and Toyota, the world's third largest, car maker, want to produce a GM-styled car with a Toyota-designed engine at GM's idle plant in Fremont, California.

If permitted, it would mark the first time major automakers have joined forces in the United States to produce a specific line of cars. GM and Toyota want to begin production next year.

The FTC's five commissioners were to have voted Tuesday on whether to permit the venture, but the meeting was canceled Monday evening, with the FTC demanding written commitments from GM and Toyota.

The commission wants the two companies to put in writing what they have verbally agreed to do: Limit the venture to 12 years, hold production to 200,000 cars a year and restrict the exchange of sensitive information.

"As of now, I have agreement from my client, in principle, to a consent settlement that would formalize three conditions that we believe are already explicit," Mr. Kintner said.

In Detroit, a GM spokesman said, "We can only confirm that we are meeting with the FTC today to discuss the whole affair."

Ford and Chrysler oppose the arrangement, contending that it would violate the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, which prohibits acquisitions that substantially reduce competition.

GM and Toyota reply that there are no anti-trust implications because the arrangement is for a precise length of time and involves the building of only one specific car.

# London Commodities

Dec. 20  
Flour in sterling per metric ton.  
Cocoa in U.S. dollars per metric ton.

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Previous
SUGAR	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. SUGAR	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
RYE	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
BARLEY	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
OATS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
PEANUTS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
WHEAT	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. WHEAT	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
RYE	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
BARLEY	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
OATS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
PEANUTS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01

# NYSE High-Lows Dec. 20

Figures in sterling per metric ton.  
Silver in pence per tray ounce.

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Previous
SUGAR	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. SUGAR	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
RYE	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
BARLEY	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
OATS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
PEANUTS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
WHEAT	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. WHEAT	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
RYE	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
BARLEY	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
OATS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
PEANUTS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01

# London Metals

Figures in sterling per metric ton.  
Silver in pence per tray ounce.

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Previous
SUGAR	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. SUGAR	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
RYE	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
BARLEY	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
OATS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
PEANUTS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
WHEAT	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. WHEAT	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
RYE	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
BARLEY	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
OATS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
PEANUTS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01

# Paris Commodities

Figures in French Francs per metric ton.

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Previous
SUGAR	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. SUGAR	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
RYE	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
BARLEY	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
OATS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
PEANUTS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
WHEAT	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. WHEAT	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
RYE	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
BARLEY	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
OATS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
PEANUTS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01

# Dividends

Dec. 20

Company	Per	Ann	Pay	Rec
McCorrison & Co	35	1-20	1-1	
First Value	10	1-15	1-1	
Howard Inc	10	1-15	1-1	
Volvo Estate Co	10	1-15	1-1	

# AMEX High-Lows Dec. 20

Figures in French Francs per metric ton.

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Previous
SUGAR	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. SUGAR	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
RYE	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
BARLEY	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
OATS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
PEANUTS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
WHEAT	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. WHEAT	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
RYE	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
BARLEY	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
OATS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
PEANUTS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01

# NEW HIGHS

Figures in French Francs per metric ton.

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Previous
SUGAR	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. SUGAR	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
RYE	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
BARLEY	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
OATS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
PEANUTS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
WHEAT	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. WHEAT	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
RYE	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
BARLEY	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
OATS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
PEANUTS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01

# NEW LOWS

Figures in French Francs per metric ton.

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Previous
SUGAR	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. SUGAR	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
RYE	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
BARLEY	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
OATS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
PEANUTS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
WHEAT	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. WHEAT	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
RYE	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
BARLEY	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
OATS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
COY. SOYBEANS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01
PEANUTS	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01

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Tuesday's  
AMEX  
ClosingVol. of 4 a.m. 640,000  
Prev. 4 a.m. Vol. 671,000  
Prev. Consolidated Close 671,000Tables include the nationwide prices  
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Close
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Close
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Close
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Close
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Close
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Close
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Close
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Close
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19

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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Close
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19	12/19
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